HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 156— BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 4 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 July	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..	MONGOLIA‡ ..	10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..		16,504
30 ,,	KANPURA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	18,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..		11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..	RAWALPINDI*	7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..		16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
,,	NALDERA ‡ ..		16,088
,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
,,	NARKUNDA‡		16,302
,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
,,	KANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
,,	KANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
1928	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	KANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,988
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10, 602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847

@To Marseilles only.

‡Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Class only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8 427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8 303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China and Japa
	MALWA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
6th July	KARAFARA ..	East & South Africa.
6th July	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager,

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing, and in the Foundry. Samples and prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDSUTRIAL CO. LTD.,
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Weer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has lately introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business,

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY TEACHERS for the Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad, one graduate on Rs. 120/- p.m. and one Intermediate passed on Rs. 90| p.m. both strong in mathematics and Hindi. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad.

A 28731

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

QUALIFIED in Textile served in various mills in Weaving and Spinning seeks EMPLOYMENT. Write with terms to Box No.1995 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

B R327

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mougini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mougini Building, Churchgate Street.

C 28958

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

CLEARANCE SALE—Footwear and Leather Goods, samples.—Gents' Black or Tan leather Albert slippers in all sizes. Sale prices Rs. 3|- to Rs. 5|- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Chromepet P. O. S. India.

28690C

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards. P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28575C.

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. **The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station** of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co. Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an out. turn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Minister of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests, Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.

28507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE NOTICE.

SALE OF THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS AT BELUR.

TO BE peremptorily sold by the Trustees for the Debenture Holders at No. 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927 at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold off by private treaty.

All that Cotton Mills known as The Jajodia Cotton Mills, situate at Belurthanna Bally in the district of Howrah (erected in the year 1924) with all the machinery appertaining to Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton and Cotton Fabrics, containing 15,792 Ring Spindles and 267 Looms with Dobbles and with Four Lancashire Boilers of 180 lbs. pressure and a Steam Engine of 1,500 H.P. together with the piece and parcel of land measuring 29 bighas more or less of which 18 bighas are rent free and 11 bighas held in Maurasi Makrauri tenure and all buildings, godowns, houses, out-houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon. The Mill building has got space of about 2,00,000 sq. ft. considered sufficient to hold 40,000 Spindles and 500 Looms. The above is in working order and will be sold free from all incumbrances.

For abstract of Title and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. BOSE & Co., Attorney for the Trustees and for full particulars, regarding the Machinery, Land, Building, etc. Apply to the Trustees C/o. Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at No. 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick's Lane, or to Messrs. Sukdeo Das Ramprosad at No. 140, Harrison Road, Calcutta and the same will be produced at the sale.

N. B.—(1) The Mill could be seen by making an appointment with the Trustees.

(2) The sale of the above Mill is open to private offers also to be made to the Trustees C/o Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick's Lane, Calcutta.

(Sd.) M. C. GUZDAR,
(Sd.) GAURI SHANKER GOENKA,
Trustees for the Debenture-holders.

R285.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-ENDS AT NASIK FOR GOLFERS AND OTHERS.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of Golfers and others desirous of spending the week ends at Nasik, the G.I.P. Railway will attach a first class bogie to the Peshawar Express leaving Bombay every FRIDAY night at 21-0. On arrival at Nasik the begie will be detached and placed in a siding so that the occupants rest will not be disturbed and they can remain in the saloon for as long as they desire to do so on Saturday morning. The saloon will be detained at Nasik until early Monday morning, when it will be returned to Bombay by the Nagpur Mail leaving Nasik at 2-24 arriving Victoria Terminus at 7-0 O'clock. Passengers wishing to entrain at Nasik will be permitted to do so at any time on Sunday evening. The bogie will be one of the latest type of sleeping cars fitted with electric lights and fans with sleeping accommodation for 22 persons and reservation of berths can be made on application at the Publicity Bureau, Victoria Terminus.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th June, 1927.

28961

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from statutory natives of India for the following posts in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad:

(1) PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY:
Applicants, among other qualifications, must be graduates in Science with honours in geology.

(2) PROFESSOR OF MINING AND SURVEYING.
Applicants, among other qualifications, must possess a First Class Colliery Manager's Certificate or experience representing the same standard in Metalliferous Mining.

Each of the posts carries a pay of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500 per mensem with free quarters. Applications in the prescribed form should be forwarded in duplicate to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 15th August, 1927. Two copies of the prescribed form of application with a memorandum containing full particulars relating to the posts may be obtained on payment of Re. 0|4|0 a copy in stamps.

CHARLES FORRESTER,
Off. Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, E. I. Ry.

28722

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from responsible and influential parties in Bombay for taking the Agency of our Company in the Marine and Accident Insurance lines. Kindly communicate with full particulars to the undersigned.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents,
The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

28966

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and of

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD (in Liquidation).

DECLARATION OF 3RD DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of one anna in the rupee, has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after the 4th July, 1927.

No further action need be taken by those Creditors whose instructions have been received to pay all future dividends to their Bankers.

Claim Forms are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded by post to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted, but from whom no instructions have been received as to the disposal of future dividends.

C. E. WALKER.
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 29th June, 1927.

28965

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Melows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING. Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes the 1927 DERBY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PRECIOUS TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THIRD WEEK of the Thrilling Smashing Rayart Serial

"The Phantom Police"

EPISODES 7, 8 and 9. 6 Parts—featuring
HERBERT RAWLINSON AND THE CHIMPANZEE MONKEYS

Inspector Dunphy suspended from duty—thrilling incidents on Rocky Shore—an amazing plot to lure the police on the 11th floor of a hotel
A Comedy in the Programme.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Your Picture for the Week.
IS
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Picture
WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?
Featuring MISS GAUHAR
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF, SECRETARY.
Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June, 1927.

28957

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY No. 914 of 1927.

Re: HAJI MAHOMED VARID, a firm, lately doing business at Chakla, outside the Fort of Bombay, as Merchants and Commission Agents and having their branches at Gadarwada, Dhuvav, Kateily and Baran:

Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte Messrs. K. H. JOSHI and CO, a firm

Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HAJI MAHOMED VARID, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Dated this 1st day July, 1927.

28968

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, DECEASEDS' GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 4th July, 1927, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots. Office chairs safes, CARPETS, etc., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate an effects of the following deceaseds:—

(1) Re: Estate of late Mr. F. R. Clark:—

Leather dressing case, gold watch, pen cil; ring; sleeve links; collar stud, tooth pick, rolled gold collar clips, silver collar studs, sleeve links, photo frame, wrist watches; silver and metal cigarette cases and match boxes, E. P. Coffee Pot, etc., etc.,

(2) Re: Estate of late Mr. Bernard Short Wearing apparels, Binocular, Opera Glass, etc.

By the order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees Mr. and Mrs. Framroz N. Nalserwalla:—

Gold coins, American Dollar Broach, guineas bracelets, watch chains, buttons, locket, ruby and pearl bracelet and brooch diamond and pearl rings, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A big lot of shirtings, jaccorets, mainsooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF 75 BARRELS LION BRAND COAL PITCH.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Sheth Abdulhussein Essaji of Samuel Street, Vadgadi, sell by public Auction on Monday the 4th July 1927 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Alexandra Dock Shed No. 5, where the goods have been lying:—

75 Barrels weighing about 13 Tons 1 Cwt. 2 qrs. nett, Lion Brand Coal Pitch arrived per S. S. Clam Macvicar.

Marks A E 3024 Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

AMERICANS:—McFadden estimates condition 75-1 per cent. Acreage decrease 10-9 per cent. and crop 14,461,000 Bales—

LOCAL:—Broach tenders induced liquidation. Closed easy.

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. The close was irregular 1 point lower to 4 points higher. Spot Cotton improved 5 points 17-10 c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at rise of 3 points and Spot Cotton closed at a rise of 8 points 16.67 c.

The Liverpool market opened 4 points higher and despite large sales of Spot Cotton of 10,000 Bales, prices ruled easy. The close was at a rise of 2 to 3 points and Spot Cotton prices improved 7 points to 9-11d. per lb.

Messrs. McFadden Bros. who are controlling a huge business in Spot Cotton have issued their estimate of condition of the growing cotton crop to be 75.1 per cent., acreage reduction 10.9 per cent. and crop 14,461,000 bales. Fossick's Bureau estimate crop condition 75.4 per cent against their estimate of 17th June of 75.5 per cent. and crop to be 14,553,000 bales.

These figures do not show any disaster at the moment and with the continuance of favourable weather we think prices will have weakening egect and continue to believe Sales in strong markets would prove profitable.

LOCAL MARKET.

July 2.

Following a small rise in New York futures. The local market opened to-day for Broach July-August delivery at Rs. 337-4. There was no demand for July contracts and holders were feeling uneasy as they did not mean to accept tenders. This caused heavy liquidations in July-August Broach, while New crop deliveries ruled steady. The close was easy at 4 p.m. in spite of better Liverpool advices:—

Broach J.-A.	337-4	337-4	333-12	334
Broach A.-M.	346-8	346-8	344-12	345
Oomra July	324	325	323-8	323-8
Oomra D.-J.	327-8	328-8	327-8	327-8
Bengal D.-J.	297	298	297	297-8

SAMPIN MARKET.

July 2.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

July	222.70
October ..	227.00
January	228-10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2

			Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal	Superfine		S. G.	305/7
"	Fine	302	Nove. + 28	Dec. + 18
"	F.G.		"	298
Sindh-Punjab	Fine		"	300/2
"	F.G		"	298
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine		M. G.	345
Nagpur			345Nv. + 36	Dc + 25
Yeotmal			"	337/40
Arvi			337/40Nv + 28	Dc + 17
Oomrawati				330/35
Kumgaon-Akola			330/35Nv + 22	/3Dc + 12
Mulkapur			"	327/30
Khandesh		325-30	Nov. + 14	Dec. + 2/3
Muthia	Fine		"	325
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		"	335/40
Purna	Average		"	325/30
Parbhani/Sailu	"		"	328/30
Indore/Ujjain	"		"	335
Burwah Sanavad			"	332/35
Broach Fine	M.G.,			345/50
	F.G.,			338/40
Westerns Good	MG			335/37
"	HG.		"	
Cambodia Fine	M G			385
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G			345/50
Compta	F.G.M.G.			345/50
Dholleras				
Kadi/Viramgam				

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 2.

Java Ready Sugar Prices have improved by about 2 as. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Java Forward prices also register a drop of about a pence per cwt.

The following are closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Shirala" Sh. 14/12 per cwt F B H.

S. S. "Rajput" Sh. 14 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/7 per cwt. F. B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/2 1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

June Sh. 15/2 per cwt F B H.M

July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/4 per cwt F B H.

Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.

Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/6 per cwt F B H.

B. R. B. Beet:—

Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.

tone:—Steady.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.606 inches (.076 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F. at 4 a.m. (previous day) 29.57 inches (.054 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.039 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees (0.2 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (1.1 aboxe normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 2

In full-pressed Bales.	yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	259	3,13,215	2,90,466
Central India	1015	2,97,087	3,72,045
Barsi and Nagar	133	1,39,682	2,20,190
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,638	73,963
Berar	245	5,67,105	4 72 836
Central Provinces		2,27,614	2,45,126
Total Oomras..	1657	16,72 741	16,74,626
Dholera	2923	1,89,407	2,76,055
N.W. Provinces ..	78	57,480	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	151	55,511	1,07,375
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,121	289,939
Broach		2,37,792	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	52	1, 3,314	1,34 844
Westerns-Northerns	364	63,010	88,717
Cocoanada ..		401	2,634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1681	33,373	53,721
Persian	3	4,205	4 348
American.. ..		3,11,473	17,757
Egyptian and African	16	81,023	71,558
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		262	3,347
Total	6,925	29,44,665	31,64 958

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3 th June

In full pressed Bales.

	yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1 668	3,61,502	5,04,765
Japan & China	1,300	14,00 676	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	10)	106 72,283	22,303
Up-country by Rail		1,44,439	9 ,,03)
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7,455	2,898
Total	3,068	19,34,355	22,56,477

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extend of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1,23 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.34 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 36.93 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder and lightning at distance.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India, as on the 24th June 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	500,00,000
Public Deposits	8,76,22,000
Other Deposits	70,51,18,000
Loans against securities per contra	nil.
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra	nil.
Contingent Liabilities	nil.
Sundries	1,59,90,000
Rupees	91,50,10,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	20,09,23,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	1,73,51,000
Loans	12,65,76,000
Cash Credits	29,16,27,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,72,08,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28,11,000
Bullion	20,000
Dead Stock	279,20,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	nil.
Sundries	3?,51,000
Balances with other Banks	16,98,000
Rupees	72,55,00,000
Cash	18,95,10,000
Rupees	91,50,10,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,010,000
Advances in London	951,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 115,400

Percentage 23.43.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

		Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs.	2,15,34,000
Other Deposits		1,74,24,000

ASSETS.

	Increase
Bank's Investments	48,51,000
	Decrease.
Loans	28,16,000
Cash Credits	1,56,18,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	23,79,000
	Increase.
Cash	5,28,48,000

Percentage 23.43.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 2.

Yesterday London Silver Market closed unchanged. The local market ruled quiet es demand for ready is lessening and closing quotations reported by the Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd., were as under:—

Ready 59 2 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	59/3/0	59/3/0	59/1/0	59/1/0
Shravan	59/3/6	59/3/0	59/1/6	59/1/6

New York Silver 56 1/2 Cents.—

London tone.—Dull. Very little business doing. Sellers came in after the price had been fixed.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 2.

The market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Ready Bar	21 8 9
Ashad	21 8 3
Shravan	21 8 9
National Bank	21 11 3
Sovereigns Ready	13 7 6
Sovereigns Forward	13 8 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 2.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.

London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.

London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.

London—Rome Liras 87.30.

London—Berlin Marks 20.49.

Tone of Exchange.—Near quiet, forward steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 2.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.

6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 2 3/4 to 3 per cent.

1 month 2 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market. In better demand.

Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 2.

Smoked sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot:

Buyers	1/4-5/8
Sellers	1/4-3/4

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—

Buyers	1/4-5/8
Sellers	1/4-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 2.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 2.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4 11-1/2.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 2.

Demand Bills 485.31

COFFEE.

New York, July 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-1/16.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 2.

The produce market is quiet. Linseed ruled easy to-day:—

Wheat Sept	8 1 9
Linseed Sept	11 6 0
Wheats white 70/30	7 10 0
Wheats white	nil.
Linseed bold brown	11 1 6
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11 9 0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0
Gingellyseed bold white	16 12 0
Gingellyseed bold white	16 12 0
Poppyseed white	17 10 0
Castorseed	10 0 0
Cottonseed	4 10 0
Groundnuts	12 10 0
Mowraseed	7 6 0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	22 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	25 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

July 2.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 1st instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,430
Linseed	4,271
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	429
Gingellyseeds	111
Poppyseeds	13
Groundnuts	179
Castorseed	336
Rice	1,848
Myrabollams	1,353
Cottonseed	1,567
Gram	12
Joowar	66
Bajree	529
	Tons.
Coal	7,628

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), June 30.

Wheat Har	4 8 6
Wheat Bhadon	4 13 0
Wheat Asuj	4 14 6
Gram Har	3 12 0
Gram Asuj	4 2 6
Barley Asuj	3 8 6
Rapeseed Bhadon	8 0 6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 3

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 12 0
Gram	3 12 0 to 3 14 6
Barley	3 4 6
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 2 0
Cottonseeds	4 0 0
Oil of Rapeseeds	19 8 0

Market Arrival. —

Wheat	4,000 mds.
Gram	2,000 mds.
Barley	1,000 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 2.

July	
October	17.15 plus .04
December	17.36 plus .05
January	17.41 plus .05
March	17.57 plus .05
May	17.68
Middling Spot	17.15 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 2.

July	16.72 plus .04
October	17.00
Middling Spot	16.67

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A

New York, July 2.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

SALES.

Liverpool, July 2.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	2,500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

Scinde Good	7.35
Scinde Fully Good	7.55
Scinde Fine	7.75
Bengal Good	7.35
Bengal Fully Good	7.55
Bengal Fine	7.75
Oomra Good	7.75
Oomra Fully Good	8.00
Oomra Fine	8.25
Broach Good	7.75
Broach Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

July	16.75 plus .15
August	16.78 plus. 15
September	16.80 plus .15
October	16.95 plus .18
November	16.92 plus .21
December	16.92 plus .21
January	16.92 plus .22
February	16.92 plus .22
March	16.92 plus .22
April	16.92 plus .22
May	16.92 plus .22
June	16.92 plus .22
July	16.92 plus .22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.20 plus .25

STOCKS AND SHARES,

IRON AND TRAMS STEADY.

July 2.

MILL SHARES.

Market ruled rather steady on short covering. Trading was narrow without any feature. Undertone quiet but steady.

IRON SHARES.

Rumours of possibility of dividend on Tata Ordinary Shares caused heavy covering and prices registered some improvement in both Ordinary and Deffered shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tramway shares ruled strong on better investment demand. Bombay Steam were steady. Cements ruled steady on covering. Tata Hydros were neglected and Burmahs were quiet.

SECURITIES.

Market was stagnant with prices unchanged. Some business was reported in 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan at £70-1/2 and 4-1/2 per cent. at £9n-12 with Buyers.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed-Advance 402/8, Alliance 30, Apollo 7/8, Bombay Cotton 347/8, Bombay Dyeing 926/4, Bradbury 300, Century 422/8, Central India 532/8, Central India Pref. 4/5, Colaba Land 147/8 xd., Cooria 179, Crescent 217/8, Currim 250, David 270, Dawn 700, Edward Sassoon 135, E. D. Sassoon 1/1, Elphinstone 23, Fazulbhoy 910, Finlay 151/4, F. Petit 625, Globe 35. Gokak 130/4, Indian Bleaching 242/8 Indore Malwa 380, Jamshed Mfg. 75, Kastoorchand 30, Khatau 100, Kilachand Mills 2/12, Kohinoor 1235, Luxmi Cotton 6340, Madhavrao Ded. 25, Madhowji 727/8, Mathuradas 80, Manecksji Petit 1800n, Meyer Sassoon 90, Morarji 2250 New Great 312/8, New City 120, Pabani 252/8 Pearls 578/12, Phoenix 402/8, Premier 11/12, Sholapur 8700, Simplex 1837/12, Standard 1640, Swan 160, Swadeshi 517/8, Tata Mill 100, Vishnu Cotton 2750.

BANKS.

Imperial 1476/4. Imperial 371/4, India 79/8, Baroda 87, Central 29/10, Eastern 80/8, 12 1/2 National Bank x49 5/8.

RAILWAYS.

Abd. Prantij 870, Amritsar Patti 145, Cen. Prov. Ry. 108/4, Dhond Baramati 102, Guzerat Ry. 92/8, Hoshiarpur 101, Khulna Bagirhaut Rly. 90, Mandhra Bhon 81, Sara Sirajgunj 99, Sialkote 105, Sindh Lt. Ry. 141/8 xd, Upper Sindh 82, Tapti Valley 712/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ahmedabad Electric 81, Andhra Valley 817/8, Akcok 292/8, B. Burma 655, B. Burma N. I. 1st prem., Br India Insurance 8/4 Bt. Burma Pet. 6/4, B. Tramway 146/14, B. Tramway Pref. 69, Bombay Steam 210, Bombay Telephone 41/8, Bundi Cement 27/8, Indian Cement 207/8, Central India Mining 26, Eastern Chemical ordy. 1/8, Eastern Chemical Defd. 1, Katni Ordinary 177/8, Katni Deferred 652/8, Oriental Life Ass. 2020, New India Insur. 23/12, Punjab P. Cement Ord. 7/14, Punjab P. Cement Pref. 12/8, Shivrajpur 51, Tata Iron Ordinary 59/6, Tata Iron Deferred 195, Tata Iron 1st Pref. 134, Tata Iron 2nd Pref. 89/12, Tata Hydro 1063/12, Tata Oil 32/8, Tata Power Ord. 556/4, Tata Power Pref. 860, Scindia Steam 16/12.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14/6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-80 Rs. 94/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/2

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/3.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 105/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/14.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 103

Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/14/6 1945/55 Rs. 109/3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

July	8.95 plus .05
August	9.01 plus .05
September	9.09 plus .05
October	9.15 plus .05
November	9.18 plus .05
December	9.20 plus .04
January	9.24 plus .05
February	9.25 plus .05
March	9.29 plus .05
April	9.30 plus .05
May	9.34 plus .05
June	9.35 plus .05
July	9.36 plus .05
Middling Spot	9.14 plus .03

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 2.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—

July/Aug. shipment sellers 52/9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.:—

July Aug. shipment sellers 53/6.

Wheat Australian:—

July/Aug. shipment sellers 55/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi—

July/Aug. shipment sellers 54/9.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 1.

Copper English best Selected	£ 57-7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 69-1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 63
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 14-3/8
Tin English Ingots	£297-1/4
Platinum Refined per oz.	£ 27-3/8

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, July 1.

Bales.

Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	32,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Exports to France and Continent	70,000
Exports to Japan	26,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,224,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	470,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 1.

Bales.

Total Cotton Actual Export	7,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	61,000
Total Cotton Imports	30,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,444,000
Actual Week's Sales	53,380

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—

July Aug. shipment quoted £8/15/0.

Castorseed, Bombay:—

July/Aug. shipment sellers £17/7/6.

Rapeseed, Toria ton:—

July/Aug. shipment quoted £19/10/0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 1.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/8
National Bank	£ 49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 86
Conversion Loan	£ 76-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 60-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 70-1/2
Consols	£ 54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£101
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-11/32 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 2.

T.T Berlin on London	unquoted
T.T. Amsterdam on London	unquoted
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	28.25
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—

July/Sept per cwt 14/9.

Oct/Dec. per cwt 14/9.

Jan/May. per cwt 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Bombay:—

Oct Dec. per cwt 14/10-3/4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Karachi:—

Oct/Dec. per cwt 14/11-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, July 2.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—

July/Aug. shipment sellers £18/6/3.

Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £18/6/3.

Linseed, La Plata c i.f. ton:—

Linseed, Bombay ton:—

July/Aug. shipment sellers £19/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 2.

Linsed Oil, naked London ewt:—

July/Aug. delivery sellers 32/4-1/2.

Sept/Dec. delivery sellers 33/1-1/2.

THE SEWAGE NUISANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—During the last few days, there has been a constant overflowing of sewages at Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel Road and Suparibag Road and particularly in one place in Bhoiwada Cross Road, the overflowing last year continued throughout the months of July, August and September. This complaint is common in the north of the City—a part neglected by the City Fathers—but more so in the roads mentioned above. It was in the month of July last year that Mr. B. G. Parelkar drew the attention of the Corporation towards the continuous chokes on these roads. The Commissioner in his letter of the 12th October 1925, wrote: "Since these ejectors were laid down, there has been a very considerable increase in the population of this district. The ejectors are, therefore over-taxed and consequently the sewers in the whole of this district remain surcharged.". The Corporation at its meeting of the 15th October 1926 has decided to get estimates for the proposed drainage scheme for the north of the Island. Adding of more ejectors would bring upon the Corporation extra expense now. Besides this, these ejectors would be of no use when the whole scheme for the North is completed. The Corporation has only recently decided to get the estimates. Anyone who knows the routine followed in such work will understand that it would take at least ten years more—I am very optimistic—for the drainage scheme for the north of the island to become an accomplished fact. In the meantime, the population in this part of the City is increasing on account of the development in the North. New buildings are being erected everywhere. The question is whether the existing sewers will be sufficient to cope with the increased population and development. The Commissioner in his letter quoted above, gives the reply "No". Then we have to see whether an increase in the number of ejectors will help the situation not. The Commissioner says it will but he does not want to spend for these ejectors because the drainage scheme for the north of the Island will make the ejectors useless. As stated above, the main drainage scheme will take at least ten years more. Till then what are the residents of the north of the City to do? Is the development of this part of the city to be stopped till the drainage scheme is complete? Are the residents of this part of the city to continue to suffer with this constant over-flowing of sewers? Can there not be some remedy found for this [illegible] grievance of ours—the residents of [illegible] north of the City?

[illegible] venture to suggest some remedy for consideration of the Corporation. [illegible] the construction of septic tanks like [illegible] one on the Improvement Trust estate in the Dadar-Matunga estate mitigate the grievance or not? It is for the Commissioner and the authorities who are entrusted with the care of the public health to find out this. Anyway, some ways and means have to be found out to meet the increased demand on the present sewerage system. The poor residents of the north of the City are entitled to as much care and attention from the Corporation as the other residents of the city. Will the residents of A ward tolerate the constant over-flowing of the sewage?

Will any of the city fathers, specially the representatives of the F. and G. Wards, shake off their apathy and take the matter up in right earnestness? If they do not do their duty in such vital matters, the residents will have to look to other ways of getting this grievance redressed. Promises given during the election days seem to have no meaning with our representatives.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. UDGAONKAR, M.B.B.S.

Parel, June 30.

MACDONALD NOT FULLY WELL.

BUT WILL MOVE CENSURE MOTION ON LORDS' REFORM.

LONDON, July 2.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has not yet fully recovered from his recent illness, but it is anticipated that he will be able to move the vote of censure on Wednesday in the House of Commons by way of raising a debate on the House of Lords Reform.—B. O. W.

"FORTUNE INDICATOR"

or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc., etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future Because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2/8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.

ANMA PATRIKA OFFICE,
CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam.
(S. India.)

WAS RIOT PREMEDITATED?

JUDGMENT IN BARODA CASE RESERVED.

BARODA, July 2.

The hearing of the case in which twenty-five Mahomedans have been charged with rioting, assault and hunting religious feelings on the occasion of the Shivaji Tercentenary celebrations concluded to-day and the judgment will be delivered on Monday.

The defence counsel in his address contended that Shivaji was not an incarnation of good. He was merely a historical hero. Moreover his bust had not been consecrated. As such the charge of attempting to break the bust could not stand. Continuing he said the evidence of the several witnesses for the prosecution was contradictory and untenable. The prosecution had failed to prove that there was a conspiracy. The riot was merely accidental and as such the charge of being members of unlawful assembly could not stand. He requested the Magistrate not to rely upon the evidence of the police as it was full of exaggeration.

RELIGIOUS FEELINGS HURT.

Mr. Nanabhai, the Public Prosecutor, in reply said the riot was premeditated. The Mahomedans had no reason to come with lathis and other weapons. The fact that they had brought these deadly missees clearly proved that they had plotted to attack the Hindus or create some disturbance. Referring to consecration of the bust of Shivaji stressed by the defence counsel the Public Prosecutor cited several Indian cases and stated that formal consecration was not necessary to make an object sacred. The processionist considered the bust of Shivaji as sacred. Several witnesses had deposed that their religious feelings had been hurt. The accused had attacked them with lathis which meant they had used criminal force. The charge of assault had been proved.

Turning to the accused he said that many of them were caught red handed and the rest had been properly identified by several witnesses. He finally requested the Magistrate to give them exemplary punishment, in order that such sad incident might not occur again.—A. P.

NUDITY IN PUBLIC PARKS

STARTLING EFFECTS OF HEAT WAVE

Budapest has been in the throes of a heat wave, the equal of which has not been experienced for fifty-seven years, writes the correspondent of the "Observer." On May 25 two degrees of frost were registered, and within the week the thermometer was showing 95 (Fahrenheit) in the shade. The sudden jump proved such a strain on the human organism that numbers of persons are suffering from slight fever, and have been thrown into a dazed condition which makes them incapable of working. On the first two days of the heat wave three hundred persons received first aid in the streets of Budapest, but no deaths were recorded. Beer and ices were the only commodities in request, one cafe proprietor having disposed of 1,400 portions of ice in an afternoon.

On Saturday the temperature rose to 97 in the shade. The police were unable to prevent the public from undressing in the public parks and gardens and lying about practically naked. In one of the principal squares in Pest a policeman gave chase to a man clad in a loin-cloth, but the culprit succeeded in taking a cold plunge in the fountain in the square before he disappeared into a block of flats. In the suburbs, where the water pressure is low, householders were surprised to receive hot water out of taps warranted to supply cold water. On the Felegyhaza line a train was derailed owing to the expansion of the metals caused by the heat.

PROHIBITION OF CHILD LABOUR.

TURKEY'S MOVE.

In the report of the Director of activity of the International Labour Office, Geneva, we have the following:—

The Turkish Cabinet has concluded the consideration of a Bill concerning labour. According to "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, this Bill prohibits the employment of childen under the age of twelve years, and limits hours of work to a maximum of ten a day.

The dismissal of a worker is not permitted except on a fortnight's notice and on a payment of a fortnight's wages.

A Labour Directorate is to be created under the Ministry of Commerce to supervise the enforcement of the Act.

Geneva, June 9.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned has seen the letters of Mr. M.M. Banaji and Pro Bono Publico published in your paper, and will reply to the same on his return to Bombay, where the Sabha's records are kept.—Your etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Nagpur, June 29.

It is understood that the application of the Punjab Government through the Government Advocate for an order to transfer the "Risala Vartaman" case from the Court of the District Magistrate, Amritsar, to the file of the High Court will be heard by the Acting Chief Justice on 5th July.—A. P.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PHENOMENAL ATTACK OF INSECT PEST.

Despite a season, which was on the whole unfavourable, there was an increasingly widespread interest in agricultural advance, the improvements which the Department is able to place before the people are more than ever appreciated, and the demand for further help and improvements is so developing that it is often impossible to meet it with the strength and the organisation that are available.

"The prices of agricultural produce were almost stationary for the staple food products, but the other marketed crops (specially cotton which is the main money crop of the Bombay Presidency) showed a tendency to fall. The price of cotton was, on the whole, over 24 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years, and over 28 per cent. below the price of the last year. These falls in price, combined with the poor season, mean that the farming classes have not had a prosperous year."

COTTON.

Cotton is one of the chief products of the Bombay Presidency, and its improvement has always been one of the chief interests of the Bombay Department of Agriculture. The advances already made have been brought into more general use in the Broach cotton area, and another distinct step forward has been achieved. Half a million acres at least, are now under the improved type (1027 A.L.F.) chiefly in the Surat District and the adjoining areas in the Baroda, Rajpipla, Sachin and other States. In the year under report the Chhota Udaipur State has decided to aim at the exclusive growth of this cotton, and the Department of Agriculture is supplying seed to it for the purpose. As before, the Department makes itself responsible for the supply of seed each year for 100,000 acres.

The Department has made continued efforts to improve rice, tobacco and jowar cultivation. Efforts to improve the yield of varieties in cultivation are in progress at Dharwar, Surat and Larkana.

There is a rapid extension of the newly introduced method of ridge cultivation in lower Gujarat. This method, designed to deal with the very great chances of waterlogging in the early part of the season, has now extended to new areas, and about 100 acres were put under it as a demonstration in the Olpad Taluka of the Surat District.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

The year 1925-26 was, on the whole, rather severe in the matter of attacks of insect pests on the crops usually cultivated. The insect is a most difficult one to tackle, but if it continues and increases, as it is feared will be the case, it will demand very serious study and action.

While discussing grasshoppers, attention may also be called to the very serious recrudescence of the Belgaum rice grasshopper in the year under report. This insect which almost ruined the rice crop round Belgaum, was systematically dealt with by bagging in the years prior to 1919. Then it seemed to have almost disappeared. A recrudescence is now occurring, and will have again to be taken in hand.

In October and November 1925 a very alarming attack occurred on cotton by the cotton caterpillar in the Dharwar District and also in Ahmednagar. This insect annually does some damage, but in the present year the attack was phenomenal.

During the year 1925-26 a very serious investigation has been completed on the field rat pests of Lower Sind where these pests annually take a toll of about one-eighth of the entire crop in certain areas. The main culprit has now been identified as the Sind mole rat and a method devised for fumigating the burrows with carbon bisulphide vapour at a cost of not more than Rs. 1/4 per acre. An extensive experiment over five squar emiles of country was tried in 1926 by this method—and with similar use of Calcium Cyanide—with very promising results.

PROPAGANDA AND ORGANISATION.

In the greater part of Western India the discovery of improvements is a very small step towards getting them introduced. The much larger step of bringing them to the knowledge of the people is being undertaken by district officers of whom there are an average of two per district, working under the control of a corps of six Deputy Directors of Agriculture, by certain officers of the Co-operative Department, termed Agricultural Organisers, who have done similar duties but with special stress laid on the organisation of the population for agricultural purposes into co-operative societies, and by officers of the Revenue Department, whose assistance in the introduction of certain agricultural improvements has been of very great value.

The Taluka Development Association movement has made considerable progress during the year under report. A year ago there were forty-eight such associations in existence, now there are fifty-nine. Out of this number, fifty-five have been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Subsidies amounting to Rs. 23,627 were paid to these Associations in the year under report.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 16.14 lakhs during the financial year 1925-26 as against Rs. 15.90 lakhs in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3.09 lakhs as against Rs 3.28 lakhs in the previous year.

ELECTORAL RULES.

REVISED BY BOMBAY P. C. C.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday afternoon at the Congress House, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Several rules governing the election of the members of the B.P.C.C. were discussed and consequently revised.

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT ACTIVE.

A FEW FALLS IN U. P.

SIMLA, July 3.

Unsettled conditions og Orissa coast have disappeared but monsoon prevails strong over the Bay of Bengal. Arabian sea current is active along west coast and in the Central parts of the country. Weather is still unsettled in the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India West Central provinces, West Konkan, Hyderabad and South Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Punjab Hills, Rajputana, East Gujrat, Central India east, Bombay Deccan Hyderabad, North Coorg and Madras coast north.

A few falls occurred in United Provinces and Central Provinces east.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point four inches: Mergui and Amherst one and a half, Rangoon two: Gauhati one and a Half, Silchar five: Mymensingh and Sandheads one: Darjeeling two: Balasore three quarters: Hukitala and Hazaribagh one and a half: Gokakhpur and Mussooree a half: Deradun two: Dharampur a half: Udaipur three: Ahmedabad a half: Khandwa one and a half: Seoni two: Pachmarhi and Bombay one and a half: Ratnagiri and Mormugao two: Karwar four: Sholapur three quarters: Gulbarga one and a half: Raichar one: Mercara one and a half: Mangalore three: Cochin one and a half and Musulipatam three quarters.

Forecast: Increase in North-east India and some extension into Punjab.—A. P

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 2ND JULY, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.35in. of rain. Skies are clear over the west of the province and heavily clouded generally elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the area; the minimum was higher than usual in the central parts and lower in the extreme north. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 111deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the west of the province. Temperature was above normal in the whole of the area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106deg. at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in the whole of Rajputana. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 114deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature was above normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.13in. of rain, Khandwa 0.57in., Amraoti 0.55in., Nagpur 1.65in., and Raipur 0.18in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Saugor and in excess at most other places. Temperature was higher than usual in the north of the area and lower generally in the south.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.23in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.48in. and Marmagao 2.90in. Skies are overcast and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85.7deg. (normal) and a minimum of 79.4deg. (deg. above normal)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.77in. of rain, Bijapur 0.50in. and Aurangabad 0.40 in. Skies are heavily clouded generally. The air is more humid than usual in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Hyderabad; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar and local in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 5.42in. at Mangalore, 2.43in at Calicut, 1.14in. at Cochin, 0.16in. at Trivandrum, 1.28in. at Cuddapah, 0.25in. at Madras and 1.40in. at Bangalore. Temperature is markedly above normal in northwest India.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Deccan.

The resolution to amend the Municipal Act so as to prohibit Mahomedans from slaughtering cows on public roads came up for discussion at Friday's meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality, but the President Mr. Vallabhai Patel ruled it out of order as the Municipality had no power to amend the Municipal Act.—A. P.

The car festival at Ahmedabad was observed on Friday and passed off peacefully. Police had made proper arrangements and each car was escorted by a posse of constables and two mounted policemen. There were bhajan parties accompanying the procession.—Free Press.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

London, June 15.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,486,220 on the 8th inst., as compared with £150,939,790 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market £570,000 Bar Gold has been available this week. Amounts totalling £450,000 were secured for destinations not disclosed but reported to be Hungary and France. The balance was divided as follows:—Straits Settlements £25,000, India £25,000, the Home and Continental Trade £70,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn
June 9th	£500,000	£411,000
,, 10th	nil	£ 5,000
,, 11th	nil	nil
,, 13th	nil	£ 41,000
,, 14th	nil	£17,000
,, 15th	nil	£ 9,000

The £500,000 received on the 9th inst. was announced as sovereigns released from 'set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank.' The £421,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows:—Holland £412,000 and India £9,000. During the week under review £17,000 on balance has been received by the Bank of England, decreasing the net efflux this year to £135,000. Since the restoration of an effective gold standard there has been a net efflux of £5,189,000 as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1927 amounted to 859,479 fine ounces as compared with 824,014 fine ounces for April 1927 and 849,214 fine ounces for May 1926.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 8th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£29,562
British South Africa	636,641
Other Countries	657
	£666,860

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£6,800
Austria	6,600
Other Countries	5,320
	£18,720

SILVER.

The market has pursued the even tenor of its way. During the week prices have been well maintained, mainly by purchases on account of bear covering. These mostly emanated from China, though sales were often made on the same day from the same quarter. America has been generally a reluctant seller. The tone has not been confident, but the market has for the time being locked fairly steady.

Some anxiety has been felt owing to the delay of the Indian Monsoon. The seasonal rainfall has been satisfactory ever since 1907, when a similar tardiness was followed by grave insufficiency of rain. Reuters have been good enough to hand us a copy of a telegram received by them to-day from Bombay simply stating that "The monsoon has broken." We find, however, that experienced Anglo-Indians are inclined to the view that, though heavy rains have fallen in Bombay, the fact that no rains have yet been reported at Colombo, renders it uncertain whether the monsoon has actually arrived.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of solver registered in the week ended the 8th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£21,594
Canada	12,311
Other Countries	5,691
	£39,596

EXPORS.

British India	£9,886
Other Countries	6,217
	£16,103

KEROSINE RATES

Bombay, July 1.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Ltd.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Cases per case	10	0	6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New tins per pair	7	10	6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gls	6	6	6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gls	5	0	6

(Continued from column 6).

sodium sulphide, 18 cases art silk goods, 510 cases window glass, 55 bales paper, 119 pieces M.S. plates, 30 cases preserves, 3500 bdles G.C. sheets, 15 cases glue, 125 bdles G.P. sheets, 23 bales playing cards, 13 cases harmless drugs, 21 rolls lead sheets, 25 cases glass tiles, 300 cases chicory, 15 cases plate glass, 10 cases scrap glass, 210 cases napthaline, 35 cases art silk yarn, 183 bags polts and nuts, 25 cases safty fuses, 86 bales paper 22 cases incandescent lamps, 584 bdles vegetable product, 21 drums chloride of zinc, 29 cases iron screws, 67 cases washing blue, 25 bales paper washers, 10 cases cheese, 25 brls, 459 cases, 315 kegs, 10 cks and 20 drums dyes dry, 40 kegs soft soap, 156 drums sulphide of sodium, 250 bags farina, 100 bags dextrine, 55 kegs paint in oil, 700 cks and 30 brls dyes paste, 50 cases cocoanut oil, 35 cases chrome kena, 19 bales pickers, 30 bales straw boards, 96 pks condensed milk, 200 bdles copper sheets, 200 cases wire nails, 112 bags maize starch, 185 cases brandy, 35 cases screws, 100 cases earthen ware tiles, 500 cases pane glass, 40 cks beer, 157 cases panel pins, 635 cases vegetable fat.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 2.

S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Nagina, Jones, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.

S S C Dundee, Gurdner, Liverpool via Karachi.
S S Homefield, Mann, Calcutta.
S S Takada, Tullent, Calcutta.
S S Dara, Mureh, Jeddah.
S S Jalarashmi, Baker, Karachi.

LOADING.

July 2.

Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Gurna for Calcutta.
Steamer Maur for Australia.

S S Vasna: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers

S S Nagina: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Nagina arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Homefield: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Homefield sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Takada: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Takada sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Dara: The T M Co.'s steamer Dara, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Dundee: The K N Co.'s steamer City of Dundee, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and [illegible] bottom cargo.

S S Jalarashmi: The [illegible]a S N Co.'s steamer Jalarashmi [illegible] yesterday from Bombay harbour [illegible] Karachi with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 2.

S S City of Dundee for Liverpool: 50 bales cotton waste yarn M Chumanlal and Co., 3 bales cotton thread waste V N Joshi, 25 bales cotton yarn waste Chimanlal and Sons, 175 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona: 2000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros., 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Circasia for Marseilles: 2 bales goat skins and 2 bales sheep skins V M Abdul Rahaman.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg: 1 pot rosa oil and 1 pot ginger grass oil M Bhutta and Co., 100 cwt deer horns J Rahimtoola, 4 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros., 105 cwt gum kadaya P E Bros., 4 cases intestine A Shustry and Co.

For Antwerp: 4 bales horse tail hair M Mohmed Ali and Co., 220 bales cotton Chachatty and Thakersey Ltd., 110 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Gothenburg: 5 cwt cardamoms G Suchedina and Co.

S S Capodemonte for Genoa: 500 tons old iron scrap and 1000 tons manganese ore K M Nathoo, 1500 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd., 100 tons old iron plates and 300 tons old iron scraps G H Essajee.

S S Asia for Trieste: 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Venice: 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Saloniea: 100 cwt pepper Chachatty and Thakersey Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 150 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai: 200 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

IMPORTS.

July 2.

S S Oakenfels from Hamburg. Agents: Lionel Edwards:—24 cases cutlery, 325 brls white oil, 33 cases buttons, 15 cases camphor, 21 cases chemicals, 12 cases tools, 10 cases dry colour, 13 cases paper ware, 12 cases leather tiles, 12 cases glass beads, 55 drums magnesium chloride, 32 cases tin lamps, 10 cases lead pencils, 50 cases slates, 18 cases aluminium ware, 57 cases and 12 bdles hurricane lanterns, 44 cases Berlin wool, 105 cases whiskey, 320 cases hollow glass ware, 9 cases screws, 13 cases preserves, 11 cases art silk goods, 17 cases typewriters, 15 cases art silk yarn, 521 cases spirits, 9 cases steel goods, 20 cases common shoe blacking, 20 cases padlocks, 182 cks glass bottles, 20 cases boric acid, 20 cases metal boxes, 15 cases film for cinematograph, 8 cases gablong goods, 13 cases art silk and cotton goods mixed, 10 cases hardware, 35 drums bleaching powder, 8 cases tin mirrors, 20 empty steel drums, 100 bdles Y.M. circles, 46 cases Y.M. sheeting, 10 cases toys, 15 cases hasps and staples.

From Bremen: 18 cases umbrella hardware, 75 bdles Y.M. squares, 408 cases beer, 40 cks epsom salts, 133 drums chloride of lime, 18 kegs chloride of chrome, 50 cylinders carbolic acid, 17 cks iron steel hoops, 68 bdles raw brass rods, 21 cases sewing machines, 95 cases padlocks, 43 pcs vices, 24 cases clocks, 18 cases steel butts, 30 bales card boards, 184 cks lead acetate, 400 cases iron wool nails, 196 pcs round asps, 20 cases hollow glass, 400 bags broken tiles, 150 bags and 190 cks empty bottles, 59 pcs copper rods, 50 bdles copper sheets, 449 bdles and 4773 pcs M. S. bars, 1200 bdles M S rods, 297 bdls soft steel, 302 pcs M.S. angles, 80 pcs M. S. plates, 20 cases wire netting.

From Antwerp: 10 cases iron chain, 55 cases and 111 drums dyes dry, 20 drums

Continued in colum 5.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TUESDAY, July 5.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, July 6.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon (B. T.).

THURSDAY, July 7.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon (B. T).

PT. KUNZRU'S LECTURE.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru will address a public meeting on the "Present Political Situation" on Wednesday (the 6th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Girgaum, under the auspices of the Indian National Party, Bombay.

"LIFE AFTER DEATH."

Under the auspices of the Hindoo Commercial Club, a public meeting will be held to-day on (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Club's Hall, Musjid Bundar Road, Mandvi, when Prof. Rishi will deliver a speech on "Life after death," and also some spirits will be shown by magic lantern. Sjt. Balubhai T. Desai will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class for 1927, will be held at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Girgaum, from Thursday, 7th instant. The syllabus of lectures is now ready. Students intending to join the class are requested to register their names at the League's Office at an early date.

MARATHI TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

An Educational Conference of the Municipal Marathi School Teachers will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on the 5th, 6th and 7th July, 1927, from 12 Noon to 2 p.m. (B. T.) and 3 to 5 p.m. (B. T.). Rev. D. S. Sawarkar, (Retired Educational Inspector, B. D.) will preside on the occasion. An exhibition of educational handwork will also be held on the same dates.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th July 1927, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper will be read, on "Some Marriage Rites among the Hindus sanctioned by Custom as well as Scriptures" Part II, by Mr. S. S. Mehta.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning, the 4th July at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

As there will be two Sessions Court sitting, the Jurors have been divided in two groups. Those gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury who have been classified into group "A" should attend the usual Sessions Court on the 2nd floor, while those who have been classified into group "B" should attend the Additional Sessions Court on the 1st floor.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By king permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand today (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—Weather permitting the programme will be as follows:—

(1) March "Florentiner" Fucik; (2) Overture "Flotte Bursche" Suppe; (3) Selection "H. M. S. Pinafore" Sullivan; (4) Serenade "Spanish Love" Marsden; (5) Selection of Welsh Airs "The Leek" arr. Middleton; (6) Selection "Rose Marie" Friml; (7) Two Pieces (1) Demoiselle Chic, (2) Valse Caprice, Fletcher; (8) Gavotte "Softly Unawares" Lincke; (9) Finale "My Mammy" Donaldson.

"God Save the King Emperor."

GRIEVANCES OF STAFF OF B. I. S. N. CO.

On behalf of the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock Staff Union Mr. Jhabvala the Honorary General Secretary has further represented to the Managers of the Company the men's grievances in the course of which he has demanded for the men the following:—(1) Payment of wages for Night work just as supervisors and the ship's staff are being paid even if they do not work for the next day. (2) Payment of full wages on production of Medical Certificate not half as is the case at present. (3) Arrangement for medical help to the men from the company itself as is done in other concerns. (4) Privilege and Casual leave:—Mr. Jhabvala has given warning to the Agents that the discontents are daily growing and the above complaints must be earnestly looked into.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Under the auspice of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. Jamshed Manekji Unvala, will deliver a series of four public lectures at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Revelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, as under:—

1. "History of the Ancient City of Susa" on Monday (the 11th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)
2. "History and Results of Excavations at Susa on Tuesday, (the 12th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).
3. "The Ruins of the Palace of Darius Hystaspes and other Ancient Ruins in Khajistan, on Thursday, (the 14th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).
4. "Methods of the Disposal of the Dead in Susa on Friday, the 15th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Club will broadcast the following programme for to-day (Monday):—

5 to 6 p.m. English Instrumental Music:—(1) Two Ojos: (2) Sweet Southern Breezes (Orchestra); (3) How Many Times (Savoy Orpheans); (4) Hungarian Rhapsody (Orchestra); (5) No. 2 Liezt (Orchestra).

6-30 to 7 p.m. Dance Music:(1) You Told Me To Go; (2) Sad; (3) I Gotta Know How to Love (J. Hilton Orchestra).

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music:—(1) Urdu Song by Gohariun; (2) Urdu Song by Inamadkhan; (3) Urdu Song by Miss Aekhan; (4) Marathi Song by Balgandharva; (5) Xylophone Solo; (6) Laughing Song by Murad Alli; (7) Urdu Song by Dawa Khan Das; (8) Urdu Song by Malka Jan.

Call Sign—2FV. Wavelength—387 Metres. Power—100 Watts.

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED CRUEL TREATMENT.

WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE.

How a young married woman brought to an end her life to get rid of the ill-treatment of her husband was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning, when an inquest was held touching the death of Savitribai (25) wife of Ramnath Atmaram Mhatre, residing at Dadar.

The evidence showed that the deceased married about seven years ago and delivered a baby last year. Since then she was not keeping well. Her husband, it was alleged, used constantly to ill-treat her and according to the evidence of Wasudoo Bhaoo, the father of the deceased, had threatened also to kill her. On Friday evening, when Ramnath, the deceased's husband came home he found that his wife had not put on "kunku" on her forehead. This annoyed him and he asked her as to why she had not done so. The deceased replied that she was not well and was not inclined to put on "kunku" at the time but the husband forced her to do so. In the early hours of Saturday morning, the deceased's aunt was awakened by a strange sound on the bed of the deceased and going there with a lamp found the deceased dead with throat cut with a razor belonging to her husband.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide in consequence of the cruel treatment of her husband.

HEALTH VOLUNTEERS CLASS.

The Standing Committee of the National Baby Week and Health Week Bombay has arranged a special class to train volunteers in health hints. A very comprehensive course of weekly lectures has been drawn up which will include subjects such as pre-maternity, maternity, first aid, and home nursing, malaria, tuberculosis, water-borne diseases, etc. The first series of lectures will be delivered at Kumbharwadi Marathi Municipal Boys' School, Dadar every Saturday at 2 p.m. commencing from 2nd July by Dr. S. W. Patil.

Admission is free and open to all ladies above 18 years of age. The Committee will present five prizes to the most regular and efficient students of the class after a special competitive examination. These classes have been arranged with the special purpose of training all those who are willing to work in the cause of Social Service. All intending volunteers may apply to Dr. S. W. Patil, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar or to Dr. Socrates Noronha, Secretary National Baby Week, 66 Lamington Road, Bombay.

"IT MUST BE LOVE" AT PATHE

Topping her other splendid performances in a story full of amusing surprises and human touches, Colleen Moore scored again at the Royal Opera House in her latest First National production, "It Must Be Love," which opened to a crowded house on Saturday night.

There is a pert, yet wistful, air-about this star which fits admirably into such a story as "It Must Be Love." As the misunderstood daughter of a delicatessen merchant Colleen carried every member of the audience with her as many moods. A drop of the mouth, and many mouths drooped in the audience. A twirl on the toe and a birdlike gesture with the pantomimic hands, and the audience howled with delight. The John McCormick production, directed by Alfred E. Green, gave Miss Moore every opportunity to display her versatile talent, ranging from deep sobriety to a state of intoxicating hilarity.

Besides Miss Moore's superb performance, special mention goes to Jean Hersholt as the bluff father and Bodil Rosing as the sympathetic mother. Other interesting characterizations were played by Arthur Stone, Dorothy Seastrom, Cleve Moore, and Marry O'Brien.

INDIA'S BACKWARD UNIVERSITIES.

MR KANTILAL PANDYA'S LECTURE

On Sunday evening, Dr. Kantilal Chhaganlal Pandya delivered an interesting lecture in the Vanita Vishram in Gujarati under the auspices of Gujerat Mandal on "Our universities, Modern Ideal", Sir C. H. Setalwad presiding. Dr. Pandya at the outset, referred to the complaint in regard to the graduates which the present day universities produced that they were useless for any practical purpose. He thought there was ample room for the improvement in the curriculum which required a plenty of money. He then gave history of the Indian Universities from 1857 which he said were based on the model of the London University, but pointed out that in many respects, the Indian Universities had lagged behind and were far behind the times. The Bombay University, he said, was a great deal backward when compared with other Indian Universities in reasearch work as well as post-graduate studies. He ascribed the inefficiency and deficiency to some extent to the Government as well as the leaders of education. In America, he said, though the State helped the universities, they never interfered in the internal administration, as was done in India.

The one advantage the Government got in return of State help was that some of the universities carried out research work free of charge for the Government. For instance, he said, the University of Chicago made survey of certain countries for agricultural purposes for the Government which gave the professors and the students also an opportunity to study the various aspects of agriculture from State view point.

Referring to the question of the medium of instruction, he preferrred the vernaculars and said the Osmania University in this respect was a model university which by a furman of H. E. H. the Nizam was giving tuition through Urdu only. He advised to separate some of the universities in India for a particular study, viz.: Delhi and Agra University for Islamic culture, Hindu University of Benares for Hindu culture and so forth. He also expressed his opinion in favour of physical culture in schools and colleges and hoped in the near future, Indian Universities would be as efficient as the Western Universities.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 4TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC. CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are a very great humanitarian so much so that you would feed animals like cows, dogs, cats, and birds like crows, pigeons, doves and even ants to which you throw grains or flour. But in your own home and the homes of your relatives you inflict, unwittingly, unbearable pain and life-long tortures by not allowing some of your widowed womenfolk to remarry even if they are child-widows, or selling some of your girl relatives to old dotards and fogeys for bags of money, and such other atrocities, although outwardly you profess yourself to be a great social reformer. As you would not even hurt a fly, you will cut down the tails of bovine and equine species to prevent them flicking their tails and killing the flies that torment them, but you would not stop to listen to the advice of that great humanitarian, Labhshanker Laxmidas, who pathetically pleaded for retention of the caudal treasures of these animals—thus inflicting injury on bigger animals and caring for insects! You would be glad if a gnat or mosquito went into the winnowing-fanlike ears of an elephant making it mad, little realising the mammoth's agonies.

There was an institution, many years ago, in Bombay, where some over-zealous ultra-radical "humanitarians" used to keep cots full of bugs, and since grain or flour could not be thrown to them, the 'red ink' of human beings being their only bill of fare, the services of fatty men were engaged for each night on payment of annas six or eight, according to the number of pounds at which they tipped the scales. The hired persons had to do nothing else but to sleep on the cots with their hands and feet tied together (truth is stranger than fiction, dear readers, let me repeat to-day) lest they should play havoc with those tiny "blood-suckers." There were many men who probably having no roof to boast of to shelter under, availed themselves of this offer. Thus the "humanitarianists" thought they had done a great act of charity but little did they realise the pains of those wretched men when the tiny creatures were injecting their sharp toothed points into his body! Such is your perverted angle of vision, noble though your other characteristics are.

BARODA RIOT CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED TILL TO-DAY

BARODA, July 2.

In his evidence before the Special Magistrate trying the Baroda riot cases, Mr. Nadkarni, District Magistrate, Baroda, deposed that on the day the riot took place he had inspected the mosque in the company of the Police Commissioner. He had issued instructions that music should be stopped in front of the mosques that lay on the route of the procession that was to be taken out in connection with the Shivaji Ter-centenary celebrations.

The District Magistrate denied that he had asked Sulaimanji to ask his co-religionists to preserve the peace during the procession. He did not ask him to bring Muslims to keep order. The question of music was decided in favour of Muslims and he asked Sulaimanji to bring home to his co-religionists that they should not create any scene while the procession was taken out.

Rao Bahadur Ghatge in his deposition before the Court, stated some Muslims had waited upon him in a deputation and had requested him not to allow music before mosques in connexion with the Shivaji procession. He assured them precedents would be followed. He attended the meeting of the Shivaji Ter-centenary Celebration Committee which decided to stop music before mosque.

The Rao Bahadur, further examined, stated in with the boy taki[ng] running after the boy and so he hurried to the mosque to see what was happening. There he saw that the procession was being pelted. He also received a slight injury.

As evidence in the case was gone through, counsel for the crown and the defendants addressed the Court.

The judgment will be delivered on Monday.—Free Press.

FIRE AT COLABA.

A WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning at Colaba in a bidi shop which resulted in the death of Saraswatibai, a Hindu woman aged 27 years. The deceased was working in the bidi shop and went to sleep on Saturday at 10 p.m. In the early hours of Sunday morning, the bidi shop was ablaze and when the fire was put out, it was found that the deceased was burnt to death.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH DUE TO OPIUM-POISONING

Ganpatrao Sayaji (27) a Mucadam, residing at Lamington Road, was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Friday night in an unconscious condition where he died soon after admission, death being due to opium poisoning. The deceased came home at 8 p.m. and then went to sleep. At about midnight his wife found him breathing heavily and removed him to the hospital where he died subsequently.

The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday morning when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEATH FOLLOWS SCALDING.

The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Onibai, a Hindu girl aged three years, residing with her parents at Colaba. The deceased, it appeared, from evidence upset a chati full of boiling water from a stove about three weeks ago and was scalded. She was treated in a dispensary but subsequently septacatemia set in and she succumbed to the injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

WOMEN SEMI-FINALISTS.

LONDON, July 2.

Mrs. Godfree and Miss Nuthall reached semi-final in women's doubles, beating Miss Fry and Miss Saunders 3—6; 6—2 6—1.

In the third round of mixed doubles, Kingsley and Mrs. Hill beat Austin and Miss Nuthall 6—4; 4—6; 6—4.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta on his first official tour on July 16th, and after visiting Khulna, Barisal, Dacca, Pabna, Rajshahi and Cittagong, will return to Calcutta on August 21st.—A.P.

His Excellency will attend the Decca University convocation on August 11, and address the Bengal Council on August 21. His Excellency is expected to visit Simla towards the end of September.—A.P.

His Excellency and Lady Jackson attended on July 2, the annual International Soccer between Europeans and Indians which resulted in a win for the latter by one goal to nil. Lady Jackson distributed the prizes to the winners, and to the North Staffords, who have topped the list of first division league entrants this year.—A.P.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Kirkee Gymkhana Races on Saturday.

LIFE INSURANCE AS PROFESSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Very few people have yet realised that the life insurance also is one of the best paying and the noblest profession for any educated and honest man.

This is a business which can be done by persons of all ages who have some energy and enthusiasm to follow the honest vocation in life.

The field and scope in this line is still unlimited and there are many parts and classes from which this business can be secured. One must have the mind or the will to do it and any one with perseverance and good temperament can succeed in this line.

Moreover, this business has a distinct superior bearing in the sense that while you are profiting yourself, you are obliging the party with whom you are talking of life insurance. Because if you succeed in persuading him to book his life policy through you, you will benefit by a small percentage of commission for your trouble but the man who takes a policy will benefit himself and his family. Should anything happen to him and die, his wife and children will indirectly bless the man who induced the father or the husband to insure his life.

Besides, this is a very intelligent subject and he who studies and observes and applies the good points in his work succeeds the best. The subject of life insurance is extremely fascinating as the science of life insurance is based on complex theories of every-day human psychology. Such questions of life and death are worked out into rupees, annas and pies and turned to the advantage of individual society and the country.

Hence a life insurance man not only finds most honourable living for himself but he is also helpful in driving away poverty and misery from the public and building up national wealth.

There are many capable people in these days who are wasting their time seeking jobs from office to office for a paltry monthly amount which would hardly keep their life and soul—together. Such persons can very easily take up this profession, work in Bombay or better in their own native place and explain the benefits of life insurance in the districts where they live. I am sure they will find plenty to work and earn a very decent living.

The undersigned will tell them how to do it free of cost if any one is willing to take up life insurance as profession. He must communicate for appointment stating his age and past experience.—C. G. Fozdar.

Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

JAMSHEDPUR NEWS.

DACOITS AT LARGE.

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMSHEDPUR, June 27.

A case of lightning occurred on Wednesday last, near a septic tank under construction and three coolies were struck by the same, below G Town, on the river side. Dr. D. N. Mukherjee, who happened to be very near the scene of occurrence, promptly rendered the first aid and then sent them over to the Main Hospital by ambulance.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

An upcountry Hindu boy of about 12 was run over on Thursday by a taxi on the Main Road at Sakchi and got seriously injured. He was at once sent to the Main Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

In another case, a Punjabi in cycling down the M-Road came violently upon a maid servant of a Bengali gentleman. The woman was carrying the gentleman's baby of 3 months on her arm and was moving by the extreme right of the road. She was at once thrown down in a drain with the baby and on her rolled on the Punjabi with the cycle. The baby was taken to be dead, but prompt medical aid revealed that it was not so, although undoubtedly it sustained serious injuries. Others escaped with slight injuries.

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

A number of cases of suicides and accidental deaths are reported in Jamshedpur. On Monday, the dead body of a Oriya youth was found hanging from the branch of a tree in the mango garden of Sakchi. The police promptly arrived on the scene and took charge of the dead body. It is supposed the man committed suicide by hanging as he was suffering from a very long time from some disease.

The second case was reported from Ramdas Bhata, in which the suicide was committed by a young upcountry woman, who too hung herself from the ceiling of her room. There are many other cases of accidental death.

DACOITY AT TATANAGAR.

A dacoity was committed on the night of Wednesday last, at the house of a Bengali merchant, near the loco shed at Tatanagar, situated at rather a secluded area. The police on receipt of the information, arrived very soon after, made a diligent search for the culprits and kept a strict watch over the houses of all bad characters, and immediately ascertained how many of them were not in. With this measure, one man was arrested before dawn, whilst others are still absconding. Most of the lapsed properties have been discovered.

SJ. AMRITA LAL BOSE.

Srijut Amrita Lal Bose, the well-known dramatist, paid a short visit to Jamshedpur. A crowded meeting was held under the auspices of the Jamshedpur Sahitya Sabha, in the Vivekananda Hall, to hear the renowned writer, wherein he suggested that a new kind of literature, touching on the entirely new atmosphere of Jamshedpur and the impression that it creates upon its people, should spring out of this place, and this would undoubtedly add to the treasure of the present Bengali literature.

Men and

The "Leader" of Allahabad with Swarajist and Responsivist for keeping silent in the [illegible] Anglo-Indian papers have raised the constitution of the Statutory Commission.

* * * * * *

The "Allahabad" exponent of Liberal mendicancy is known for its loquacity. But why is it so anxious to sin in company?

* * * * * *

Mr. Vaughan Nash, the Vice-chairman of the Development Commission in Great Britain told Lord Linlithgow's Commission that his was a useful body. It performed valuable work as it protected the Treasury from wild-cat schemes.

* * * * * *

That's the sort of body our Simla Olympians will never allow in this country. Sir Basil Blackett does not want anyone to "protect" him from his wild-cat schemes. It is not the habit of our official Pundits to tolerate advisory bodies.

* * * * * *

Amongst the primitive tribes living in North Australia, the custom still obtains of warning a man of the approach of his mother-in-law by the sound of a bull-roarer. Sensible people!

* * * * * *

"This matter," said a writer recently, "concerns the public first, last, and all the time. There will be no improvement until improvement is demanded by the mass of the people."

* * * * * *

The sentiment is hackneyed, but we recommend the phraseology to unhappy orators at the Marwari Vidyalaya and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall who are at a loss how to secure suitable padding for their thoughts. Let them get it by heart. Its sonorous rendering will tide over inconvenient moments when they are barren of ideas.

* * * * * *

Guide (sorting out the char-a-abang loads): "Which party do you belong to, Sir?"

Hubby (modestly indicating better and ampler half). "This One".

MR RANGACHARIAR RETURNS

EXCHANGE OF GOOD WISHES.

LONDON, July 3.

Perth.—Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar has received a telegram from Mr. Bruce stating: "On the eve of your departure my colleagues and myself wish you 'bon voyage' and trust that your sojourn in Australia was pleasan. The Government of Australia and the people are sensible of the high compliment you have conferred by your presence at Canberra ceremonies and realise that the journey had been only made at great personal inconvenience. They trust that your visit to various states had proved to be very interesting and that you now return with the happiest recollections."

D. B. Rangachariar has replied expressing his hearty thanks to the Government and the people of Australia for their splendid hospitality and kindly reception and hoping for development of friendly intercourse on true co-operative spirit.

D. B. Rangachariar sails from Orvieto on 4th July.—Reuter.

EVENTS IN HENLEY REGATTA

FINAL RESULTS

LONDON, July 2.

THAMES CUP.

Thames Club beat Twickenham Club by a quarter length in 7 minutes, 34 seconds.

WYFOLD CUP.

Thames Club beat Vesta Club by two lengths in 8 minutes, 23 seconds.

VISITORS' CUP.

Christ College, Cambridge, won by half length in 8 minutes, 16 seconds.

SILVER GOBLETS.

R. Nisbet and T. O'Brien (London) beat G. Niekalos and H. Boret (Leander) by 1 3/4 lengths in 9 minutes, 23 seconds. Reuter's Special.

OWNER OF "CALL BOY" DEAD.

LONDON, July 2.

The death is announced of Frank Curzon, owner of "Call Boy."—Reuter.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

...EER WITH TRADITIONS OF ...ANT SUCCESS OF 27 YEARS ...ICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE EXAMINATION OR SUBJECT.

IN THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (London) Examination (1927) for **INSURANCE EXPERTS** (A.C.I.I.) the College, in its very first attempt stood first all round in England in competition with centres in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

In the Courses for **BANK OFFICERS** (C.A.I.B.) and **COMPANY SECRETARIES** (F.I.S.A.), it is the only Indian Institute whose students have passed.

In **LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** last results (1926), our students passed in as many as seven subjects, securing the largest number of honours, whereas others passed in Book-Keeping and Law only. During prior years, London Chamber Gold Medal, Rothschild prize etc., were secured.

In G.D.A. in 1927 and 1926, the only honour and first place in India (1926) was secured. This being an over-crowded and over-worked Course, should be tacked in if taken, with one of the above Courses with unlimited field.

Apply for Prospectus: 82-84, Esplanade Road, (Next to National Bank of India), Bombay.

G. D. A. - - RESULTS - - A SPLENDID - - RECORD - - - 43% PASS. - -

22 Candidates pass this year at the above Examination out of the 51 sent up by this Institute. The average Results being 25 per cent, the Institute has gained a distinct superiority of 18 per cent. Besides, the above is the largest number of candidates passed out this year from any one institution in the whole of India.

Further, out of the candidates that have passed from other Institutions, 7 had received their Revision Coaching from this Institute, thus positively proving its exceptionally superior training.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE,

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1927.

NON-BRAHMINS' DUTY.

The presidential address of Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswamy Reddiar at the special session of the South Indian Non-Brahmin Confederation at Coimbatore is a clear mirror wherein one may see the bitterness in the minds of a large section of South Indian Non-Brahmins against their age-long social disabilities and their recent political reactions. One may well quarrel with some of the ugly features of the Non-Brahmin movement in various parts of India—and Mr. Reddiar's speech is not free from these features—, but the movement as a whole was inevitable. The revolt is but a passing symptom of a deep-seated disease in Hindu society. That disease is the unnatural system of determining one's whole social status by the mere accident of birth, or, shortly, the caste system. It is the very system against which, in the political sphere, the whole country has rightly risen in revolt. Could it be imagined that this healthy spirit of revolt would leave untouched an ancient injustice in our own society? Caste may have been found, in pre-historic times, a useful temporary make-shift but now caste in every shape and every form is repugnant to our sense of justice. The main question now is how to get rid of caste speedily, both the brown and the white varieties.

Unfortunately, the remedy used against our own caste is to treat the symptom more than the disease itself. Have the Brahmins a disproportionate share of power and offices? Down with them every one of them, for, are not all Brahmins tarred with the same brush? And transfer all the jobs to Non-Brahmins *because* they are Non-Brahmins. This seems to be the mentality of a pretty large number of Non-Brahmins. We fear they are spoiling a good cause by fake tactics. The remedy may cure the symptom for the time being, but by caste exclusiveness it may aggravate the original disease. The disease being due to socio-religious mal-adjustment the true remedy must touch the cause itself. The Non Brahmins say that the Brahmins originated the castes and the caste spirit spread to the Non-Brahmins themselves. But now that the Non-Brahmins see the evils of caste, socially and politically why should they not begin by sweeping all unnatural caste barriers among themselves into the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal? The Non Brahmins say further that the Brahmins denied them in the past enough opportunities for education. Now we all, except unfortunately the "Depressed" classes, have equal opportunities. If the Non-Brahmins would make the most of these opportunities they would in a few years simply swamp the Brahmins. Let them also bear the brunt of the fight for the so-called untouchables, a fight which the rank and file of the Brahmins are, perhaps, too superstitious and too caste-ridden to fight effectively. By these means, the Non-Brahmins will have accomplished half the task of our social and political regeneration. A vigorous, rational Protestant movement is what the Hindus need to-day. That is the best Sangathan and the Non-Brahmins are best fitted to lead that movement; for, they have been the worst victims of ignorant orthodoxy.

As regards Mr. Reddiar's speech itself a good half of it is a virulent attack on the Madras Swarajists, the main charge against them being that their "dishonesty" in going back on their election pledges is a fresh proof of their innate greed for power. We have no desire to rake up this controversy. It is only a passing phase of Madras politics. This we would say, however, that if the Swarajists cared for mere power, they could have got it much earlier for the asking. We would rather turn with pleasure to the President's proud boast that the unmonopolistic Non-Brahmins are the persons that really "thirst for Swaraj", that they "will fight for it and secure it at all costs". But must they fight on a lonely front? Why can they not do so by the side of Congressmen? The President only gives the pros and cons of the question of South Indian Non-Brahmins joining the Congress, but does not commit himself to any opinion. He is anxious that his party individuality should not suffer by Congress entry. Sir A. P. Patro, we note, is anxious that the "Justice" movement must not be merged into any other movement. But he has the vision to realise that if wider opportunities for national service are to be within reach of the Non-Brahmin movement, the Justice Party must join the Congress. The deliberations at the Conference indicate that many of the leaders agree with Sir A. P. Patro's broad conception of the situation, but that the Non-Brahmins *en masse* are not afraid, doubtless as a result of the very large dose of Panagalism it has been their misfortune to imbibe, to enter the portals of the Congress because they think that their politics and their ambitions will lose their individual and destructive character. They need have no such fears. As Mr. Gounder, Chairman of the Reception Committee, reminded them, the Congress has recognised the principle of equal opportunities for all. The Congress is for all those who "thirst for Swaraj". It should register the greatest common measure of public opinion to justify its representative character and should put up a united fight for that common measure. Each component party should have the right to fight out its special problems without, of course, prejudice to the common programme. The President passionately pleads for rural reconstruction, Khaddar and removal of untouchability. These are precisely the most cherished parts of the Congress progamme. If the actual work is not as much as it should have been, it is mainly because the Congress is not at present sufficiently united and broad-based. Instead of emphasising the present disintegrating tendencies, it is the duty of every party in India to build up a thoroughly united and representative National Congress. The resolution passed by the Non-Brahmin Federation regarding entry into the Congress is only permissive. It is, however, a step in the right direction.

THE CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

The enthusiasm with which the Co-operators' Day was celebrated in Bombay, its suburbs and elsewhere in the country leaves little doubt about the growing popularity of the Co-operative movement in India. In Bombay the occasion was celebrated by all classes of people, the women and even the "depressed" classes having meetings of their own. When it is remembered that the Day is celebrated all over the world and persons like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mrs.. Sarojini Naidu speak in glowing terms about the value of Co-operation it should be abundantly clear that this great movement suppies a vital want of humanity. Indeed, the general acceptance of the central idea of Co-operation is a landmark in the history of mankind. When man had outgrown his primitive barbarism in which might was right, religion, in the interests of the preservation of society, preached the duty of the strong to protect the weak. The experience of centuries of associated effort evolved the principle of organised Co-operation with its message to the weak to help themselves. Its success in modern times in the West has been phenomenal. In India, her old village communities were instinct through and through with the spirit of Co-operation. If the progress of Co-operation in its modern garb is not now as fast and sound as it might have been, it is due mainly to the sudden disruption of those communities, the rank illiteracy of the masses, their appalling poverty which in many cases leaves little hope of redemption and, above all, to the wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled. Yet the progress that has been achieved in spite of these odds is encouraging. Our very difficulties impose upon every educated man the duty to study and propagate the gospel of Co-operation. We hope with the growth of universal education, the revival of the old village panchayets and the realisation of self-government on the basis of universal franchise, India may yet lead the world in the realm of Co-operation and reveal the still unfathomed potentialities of that gospel.

GENEROUS APPRECIATION.

The magnificent donation of a lakh of rupees to Vishwabharati University by His Exalted Highness the Nizam is particularly welcome at the present juncture because it is a happy reminder to those courageous spirits in this country who are striving for the restoration of harmonious relations between Hindus and Muslims that the nobility of the land and the elite in both communities are entirely with them and are willing to help them in practical ways. Rabindranath Tagore's grand conception of establishing in India a centre of cultural instruction which will be a shining torch of knowledge to all the world is sure to be realised when it is generously appreciated and assisted by our Princes. The Nizam's stimulating example deserves to be imitated by others of his Order. He has given this princely donation for the foundation of a chair for Islamic studies. A Hindu Prince should offer a substantial amount for a similar provision at the Aligarh University for the study of Hindu religion and philosophy.

A ZARIST UKASE

OPPRESSIVE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(By Dadubhai P. Desai M.L.C.)

I.

The Government after an unconscionable delay have issued a resolution on the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, and, as usual, have thought it fit to follow humbly the opinion of their subordinate officers and to treat with scant courtesy the decisions of the Legislative Council, the resolutions of the Congress, and the view of economists and eminent statesmen of this country. Never was a civilized Government known to have deliberately acted in such a despotic manner and never had an autocrat so curtly and disdainfully handled a problem that affected over sixty per cent of his subjects as the Bombay Government have done in their Resolution of the 13th May which appears to be a red-tape work of the ordinary Secretariat type drafted by a clerk and promulgated like a Russian ukase in the name of the Government.

THE MOGHUL SYSTEM.

Before entering into a criticism of the Resolution and the recommendations of the Committee I shall briefly state and discuss the present policy and practice. In India during previous Governments, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, the Land Revenue Demand whether in kind or in cash was fixed once for all that is, it was permanent. and the ryot was complete owner of his holding. Manu says: "Just as the deer belongs to him who kills it even so the land belongs to him who clears it of the jungle, and makes it fit for cultivation." The great law-giver further determined the land tax at 1|12th rising to 1|6th of the produce according to the nature of the soil. The Moghuls introduced the "Tanka" cash assessments, and the Marathas who succeeded them introduced the Kamal Assessments, both of which were permanent; but the Marathas, unfortunately, pitched their Kamal rates higher than those of Moghuls, and Bajirao II introduced the farming system in order to replenish his treasury depleted on account of frequent wars with the British and other Governments. It was purely a war measure. The British Government inherited this war measure, and administered it with that strictness, doggedness and rigour which usually characterise that rule, and auctioned out the villages to the highest bidders; but in order to get still more the Government, after some years, took the management of the revenues into their own hands and settled the revenue demand annually with the village Patils who distributed the burden among the cultivators in proportion to the lands held by them. But this method simply intensified the evils of the auction system as it lacked the elastic nature of the farming system, as it took away the control of the waste and common lands from the village community and as it left the villages at the mercy of the Collectors who tried to extract more from the villages and imposed sundry cesses and rates some of which are still retained in one form or the other. The Marathas took to the auction system as their heavy Kamal rates could not be realized, and as they wanted money to carry on the wars, but the moment they found their rates oppressive they at once re-introduced the Tanka Assessments of the Moghuls, (under which the country had remarkably prospered) and tried to bring back the lost prosperity; but the British Government instead of going back on the Permanent Tanka assessments left a large part of their territories at the mercy of their Collectors for over half a century. The country grew worse, the standard of comfort declined, cheap capital vanished and Marwaris attracted and helped by law courts co-operated with the Government in exploiting the cultivators.

BRITISH SYSTEM—A HYBRID PRODUCT.

Under these conditions the present Revenue system was introduced in the Deccan which within twenty years of the present rule had declined in prosperity so much that the revenues had appreciably suffered and waste areas had increased. Originally introduced to stabilise the revenue of some talukas of the Deccan, it was subsequently extended to the other parts of the Presidency and appears to be a hybrid product of the annual settlements of the Collectors and the Kamal Assessments of the Marathas both of which had proved to be quite oppressive, and had disturbed the prosperity brought about by the Tanka settlement. Its chief aims were to reduce the oppressive land tax, to regulate it, to preserve the rights of the cultivators in their land, and to attract the investment of capital in agriculture. The land was to be classified according to its capability. The villages were to be classed according to their situation in relation to the markets, communications etc., and their history of progress or decay during the previous thirty years

(Continued on page 10.)

HAS INDIA PROGRESSED?

(By K. S. Ramachandra Iyer.)

II.

The Negroes of America as we all know, have a number of artificial and humiliating difficulties placed in their way by their White bosses. These, however, have not prevented them from developing some of their own every day institutions. They have their own banks and insurance companies, co-operative stores and credit societies, hotels and cafes, hospitals and schools, lawyers and doctors, professors and scientists. To-day they are able to hold their own against any civilized people in many important walks of life. In the theatrical and dancing line, the Negro is a great favourite and some of these 'Blacks' are as well known in the jazz world as Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin in the film line and are as wealthy as some of the newly-rich gum chewing magnates.

WHAT IS INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENT?

When, however, we closely examine our own 'achievement' in this year of grace, 1927 can we say there is anything solid to our credit even in one small sphere of activity which can be said to have been the result of our exclusive and combined effort? Has the standard of life, compared to what it was even a hundred years ago become better in any way? For anything it has much deteriorated in several directions. The rupee has so much depreciated in value that it could not purchase what a four anna piece could have done a quarter of a century ago. Have we, in any manner, been able to increase our earning capacity to counterbalance the present high cost of living? On the other hand, we have multiplied our wants in many directions (necessary and otherwise) without any corresponding addition to the national wealth. Taking the official figures as correct the annual 'per capita' income of an Indian is not more than Rs. 30|- equal to Rs. 2|8|- a month!

INDIAN MORTALITY IS STILL VERY HIGH.

The primary evidence to show whether a country has progressed or not can generally be had from the returns of vital statistics. These indicate the resisting power of the people to disease and death. What do we find in this country? From 1875 to 1925 India lost no less than 250 millions souls! For the three months when the influenza epidemic raged in 1918 no less than 7 million people died. The cholera that is reported to be raging in some talukas of the Bombay Presidency is taking a toll of over a thousand victims a week. How many people are dying of plague, small-pox and other infectious diseases can be left to our readers to judge!!

In respect to longevity, India stands last—the average age is not more than 24 years. Taking seven countries at random, let the following statement speak for itself:

Country	Average length of life
1. England and Wales	51.5
2. United States	50.0
3. France	48.5
4. Germany	47.4
5. Italy	47.0
6. Japan	44.3
7. India	24.7

The death rate is still very high—as much as 30 per thousand. Here are the comparative statistics:

COUNTRIES	DEATH RATE.
1. New Zealand	9.5 per 1000
2. Austria	10.5 „
3. U.S. America	12.9 „
4. Sweden	13.8 „
5. United Kingdom	14.6 „
6. Germany	16.2 „
7. India	30.0 „

SET-BACK IN TRADE AND INDUSTRY

In India's transition from a purely agricultural to a partly manufacturing and trading country, it is very useful and proper to notice from time to time whether she is making any progress at all. According to competent economic thinkers and writers, the results in this direction during the last quarter of a century are anything but satisfactory. In fact, there has been a decided set-back during the period of fifteen years ending 1925 as compared to the encouraging process which was visible in the previous two periods. So far as trade figures are capable of showing, India has not made much progress at all. If anything, there has been a decided set-back.

NATIONAL DEBT—HEAVY.

If we take the financial condition in India, what do we find? In 1914 India's National Debt was hardly Rs. 180 crores and £247 millions sterling. To-day this debt stands at Rs. 523 crores and £338 millions sterling. Where did we wage

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Better For Whom?

A British Official Wireless message announces how according to the British stand-point it would be better for the world if the submarine could be definitely barred as a weapon of war. As America has 129 of them, either built or being built, and Japan has 95, while Britain has a smaller number, than the other two, only 74, it will be to her immediate advantage if the competition in building smaller but very powerful and terribly dangerous craft like the submarine were stayed awhile. So Britain is anxious to secure division into two classes of the submarines which will be built in future, limiting the smaller type of vessels only to coastal defence work. America and Japan, wishing to spend less on a naval weapon, which has already cost them so much, may agree with Britain. But the question is for whom will the arrangement be better? It will certainly not be better for France and Italy and other smaller nations. And they are bound to have their say at the ensuing plenary session of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Welcome Move.

It is a welcome move on the part of Rao Bahadur Kale, M.L.C., to ascertain the opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council on the question of joint electorates and the re-distribution of provincial boundaries. He has given notice that he will move a resolution at the ensuing meeting of that body asking it to endorse the Delhi Muslim proposals and to give its support to the idea of scrapping the present system of separate communal electorates in favour of joint electorates with reservation of seats. He wishes the Legislature to support also the principle of re-distribution of provincial boundaries, "including, if necessary, the separation of Sind". The separation of Sind is the essential feature of the Delhi proposals as endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee and we hope the Council will bear this in mind. The Council will also do well to emphasize the necessity of meeting the just claims of the Karnatic in this connection.

Worse Than The Disease.

The Calcutta Magistrate, who in acquitting an editor who was prosecuted for an alleged seditious article remarked that it would be better if no censorship for Indian journals were established, prescribed a remedy which would be worse than the disease. He held that the article the Police complained of was a rambling criticism of Lord Lytton's administration and that it was couched in language which in his opinion was malicious but he could not consider it seditious. He, therefore, discharged the accused. This was very sensible of him and he did the Press in India a service by reminding the Executive that Mr. Cook had said harsher things about Mr. Baldwin during the coal strike in England, than did the editor in the case before him about Lord Lytton. But the remedy he prescribes to check criticism which is unpleasant to the bureaucracy is a violation of the fundamental rights of the Press. The Executive must honestly take its chance in an open Court of Law of securing convictions of those guilty of seditious writings in its eyes instead of resorting to mediæval methods like the censorship. No more efficacious method can be found than the censorship for driving discontent underneath.

Ramakrishna Ashram of Khar.

Among the various spiritual movements inaugurated in India in modern times, one of the foremost is that initiated by Ramakrishna Paramahamsa in Bengal about fifty years ago. The religious fervour and missionary zeal of Swami Vivekananda carried that movement far beyond the province of its birth even to distant America. There is hardly an educated man in India who does not revere these two men as great saints and the mission founded by them. The mission sends trained members throughout India and abroad to start centres of humanitarian work and to foster a spirit of brotherhood among the people. It has centres in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, the United Provinces, Madras, Assam, Mysore, Travancore and Bombay, in Burma, Ceylon and Federated Malay States and also in the United States of America. The Bombay Centre which was opened at Santa Cruz only four years ago has now been shifted to the Mission's own building at Khar.

Splendid Record.

Its record of work even during this short period does credit to the centre. To have organised over 700 lectures in various parts of Bombay and its suburbs, to have conducted a charitable dispensary and a free primary school is no small achievement. The success of the Khar Ashram is a tribute to the people's love for the Ashram, a love which is but feebly indicated by gifts like that of the anonymous Parsi gentleman who donated Rs. 13,200 for the Ashram building. The authorities of the Ashram hope, with the generous help of the people of Bombay, to start a Students' Home where the secular education of the boys can be supplemented by religious education. The Mission's Students' Home in Madras gives free boarding and lodging to 120 boys and has a residential school attached to it. We sorely need several such Homes in Bombay and we trust that the philanthropists of the City will enable the Ashram to start at least one Home for our students.

NAGPUR CAMPAIGN SUSPENDED

NAGAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

"SATYAGRAHA CANNOT BREAK ARMS ACT."

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER TO MR. BHARUCHA.

NAGPUR, July 2.

The C. P. (Marathi) Provincial Congress Committee met this evening to consider the Satyagraha question with Mr. Gharde in the chair. More than 25 members attended.

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER.

Dr. Hedgewar asked if it was a fact that the Satyagraha Sub-Committee, having received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi, has decided to suspend Satyagraha for one month; but the Secretary could give no information.

Mr. Sambamurthy, who was present at the meeting, informed the House that a letter has been received by Mr. Bharucha who was also present at the meeting.

Mr. Bharucha gave some information but requested the press not to report the same.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE SUSPENDED.

Then the Committee threw out Mr. Agarwala's resolution supporting the Satyagraha movement and adopted Mr. Ogale's resolution asking the Nagar Congress Committee to suspend the Satyagraha till the All-India Congress Committee had expressed its opinion. The motion was carried by 13 votes to 5.

The Committee then passed by a majority of members the following resolution:—

"This Committee condemn the action of the C. P. Government for having started prosecution against the Satyagrahis and further places on record that any attempt by the local Government to trifle with or suppress the Satyagraha movement will be viewed with grave indignation by the Provincial Congress Committee.

The Committee further congratulated Dr. Moonje for breaking the order under section 144 Criminal Procedue Code passed by the District Magistrate of Surat, and expressed its opinion that the resolution passed by the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee against Dr. Moonje and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as malicious and actuated by personal hatred.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE SUSPENDED

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER THE CAUSE.

NAGUR, July 2.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's letter, the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee at its emergency general meeting held last night adopted a resolution to suspend the Arms Act Satyagraha at Nagpur for one month with a view to ascertain public opinion in other provinces. A. P.

TEXT OF MAHATMA'S LETTER.

NAGPUR, July 3.

"In view of the opinion expressed by Mr. Gandhi (in his letter to Mr. B. F. Bharucha,) the Arms Act Satyagraha shall be suspended for one month, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee on the matter."

The above resolution was passed at the emergent general meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, on the recommendation of the Satyagraha Committee. Over a hundred members were present. Messrs. B. Sambamurti and Bharucha attended the meeting and the latter read, at the request of the President Mr. Ruikar, the letter received from Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Bhagawandin, who moved the resolution, explained at length the circumstances under which the Sub-committee decided to suspend the compaign for one month, and emphasised the non-violent character of Satyagraha and the practicability and necessity of carrying arms nonviolently. The resolution was passed, only one voting against.

MAHATMAJI'S LETTER.

In the course of the letter, Mr. Gandhi wrote: "It is not necessary for me to explain to you that a Satyagraha cannot break the Arms Act. From the outset, the meaning of Civil Disobedience has been a violation of such laws, as are opposed to Niti (Ethics), so that there can be violation of Jakati. (Tariff or taxation laws). There cannot be a violation of laws that forbid thefts. Similarly, a man who carries on a peaceful campaign can not carry a sword or rifle with the object of being arrested or with any other purpose.

"At Lucknow, when Maulana Muhammad Ali and I were going round, we found volunteers with naked swords and and we made them give up their swords. At Bezwada, Maulana Muhammad Ali and I made volunteers give up their big sticks, though no permit or license was necessary to carry them. The man, who is about to die or to give up his life, how can he hold a sword? Let anything happen after altering the aspect of the campaign, giving up the name of 'Satyagraha of withdrawing the epithet Shanti; but under the cover of words such as Shanti, Satyagraha etc., how could there be promulgation of 'Ashanti' or 'Asatya'?

"Ere this, I had seen your support to Nagpur campaign and even then I felt pained. But it is hardly possible to correct even our friends immediately, they err. I have written even this much, because of your reference in your letter, that you were proceeding to Nagpur just to see what was going on there."—Free Press.

A MENACE TO SURFACE CRAFT.

SUBMARINES TO BE BARRED AS WEAPON OF WAR.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT SOUGHT ON BR. PROPOSALS.

LONDON, July 2.

Rugby—Questions relating to submarines of which the United States at present has 129, built or building, Britain 74 and Japan 95, were further examined at the Geneva Naval Conference by the technical committee to-day.

The British standpoint, shared by the United States, is that it would be better for the world if the submarines could be definitely barred as a weapon of war. The submarine, however has proved its powers as a menace to surface craft and is looked to by the smaller naval powers as their chief weapon of defence. Great Britain in these circumstances proposes to apply to the submarine her fixed policy of general reduction in the size of ships and guns and the lengthening of their life.

Two classes of submarines are proposed—one limited to 1600 tons for use overseas and in co-operation with fleets, and the other limited to 600 tons for coastal defence work.

It is proposed that the life of all submarines should be extended to 15 years and that the heaviest gun to be carried in these crafts should be five inches.

It would appear that on the basis of these proposals provisional agreements subject, of course, to confirmation by the plenary sessions of the Conference are being sought.

Newspapers report that on an agreement regarding the calibre of guns has been reached and that there are good prospects of settling the differences concerning the tonnage of the ocean-going class of submarine.

It is reported that the delegation are in agreement as to 600 tons submarines for coastal defence.—B. O. W.

INTEGRITY OF EMPIRE.

SUREST GUARANTEE OF WORLD PEACE

LONDON, July 2.

The speech delivered in Ottawa by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, at yesterday's celebrations of Canada's diamond jubilee was broadcast last night and was relayed by all stations of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The speech was heard with remarkable clarity.

In the course of a message from King George to the people of Canada His Majesty said, "By labours of peace and sacrifices of war Canada has become a mighty nation. Aims as lofty and labours as strenuous await her in the future. Within her own bounds her people have before them a task of developing the heritage which her fathers have left them. In yet another sphere she has to take an ever increasing share in guiding the counsels and solving the problems of a great Commonwealth, of which she is a part, conscious that within it there is perfect freedom and that the unity of the nations of the British Empire is the surest guarantee of the peace of the world to-day."—B. O. W.

BYRD AND COMRADES IN PARIS.

WARM WELCOME BY ANXIOUS CROWDS.

AIRMEN TAKEN IN PROCESSION.

LONDON, July 2.

Paris.—Garre St. Lazare presented a most lively appearance on the arrival of Byrd and companions from Versumer, the public clambering on top of newspaper kiosks, railway carriages and even the glass roofs outside the station in the anxiety to obtain a sight of, and welcome the adventurers.

The airmen were greeted by the representatives of the Government and the American Embassy, and also by the trans-Atlantic flier Levine.

The aviators showed signs of their recent experiences. They motored in processions amidst the wildest enthusiasm to the hotel. They were received by President Doumergue at the Elysee with military honours.—Reuter.

DISPOSAL OF WAR STORES

"FROM BANDAGE PINS TO WHOLE TOWNS SOLD."

LONDON, July 2.

Reviewing the work of the surplus stores and liquidation department which has now completed the task of selling the war stores, Sir Daniel Neylan states that since they began selling in 1919 more than £680 million worth has been disposed of.

They have sold everything left over after the war from bandage pins to whole towns like Gretna and Queensborough. The stock was scattered all over Europe and Asia. Thousands of miles of railway lines in Belgium, France, Salonika, Egypt and Palestine had to be sold. The biggest deal was the disposal of the giant lorry depot at Slough for seven million pounds. Transport sold in England alone amounted to seventeen million pounds.—B. O. W.

LINK IN INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, July 2.

The Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, expressed the firm belief yesterday in the airships as a link in inter-Imperial communications. The fact that the Airship could go from one part of the empire to another without landing was of significant importance. In the policy of developing the Imperial airways by aeroplanes or airships Great Britain was not acting alone, but in co-operation with the Dominions and Dependencies, and within the last few days he had received information from South Africa and Canada saying that both the Governments had selected sites for airships' bases and intended to set up airship mooring masts almost immediately.—B. O. W.

NON-BRAHMINS IN CONFERENCE

CONDITIONAL ENTRY INTO CONGRESS PERMITTED.

CENSURE ON GOVERNMENT.

A MANDATE TO "JUSTICE' PARTY.

COIMBATORE, July 3.

Every inch of available space was occupied when the Non-Brahmin Confederation re-assembled this afternoon. The Conference met later than the scheduled time because the Subjects Committee was engaged in reconsidering the wording of the Congress entry resolution with a view to securing unity and drafting other resolutions which included a censure motion on H. E. the Governor for appointing the present ministry and another which gave a mandate to members of the party not to accept offices in the event of full provincial autonomy not being granted to Madras.

CONGRESS ENTRY RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty moved the following resolution on Congress entry, "Whereas it is desirable that for the speedy attainment of Swaraj, steps must be taken to bring about unity between various political parties in India and whereas some interested persons who have converted the Congress in Madras into communal organisation to the serious detriment of the National interests have been misrepresenting both individually and in an organised manner, the aims and objects of the Non-Brahmin movement, and whereas it is necessary that the Non-Brahmins should have a wider field of activity in order to counteract such mischievous propaganda and correctly interpret and spread the ideals and objects of the movement, this Confederation gives liberty to such members of the South Indian Liberal Federation as are willing to join the Congress to do so."

The motion also appealed to Non-Brahmins to join and support the S.I.L.F.

Mr. Chakkarai said that the time had come when they should look upon the question in a broader outlook. Though he was for twenty years a Congressman, he left the Congress last year, not because of class ideals but because of the communalism perpetuated within that body. To prevent the great Congress from being utilised to their disadvantage, they must capture the Congress. The Brahmin Congressmen were already perturbed over their proposal.

Mr. P. Ramanathan (Advocate, Madras) seconding the motion, quoted Lord Birkenhead's demand for unity and appealed for a closing up the ranks.

Mr. J. N. Ramanarhan moved an amendment instead of "unity between various political parties", etc. The words "Non-Brahmins of all shades of opinion" were substituted, besides extending permission to party members to join also similar organisations like the Congress and providing for the retention of the individuality of the South Indian Liberal Federation as a separate Federation. This amendment was agreed to at this morning's Subject Committee meeting with a view to secure unity on the resolution.

PANAGAL TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

Mr. T. V. Subrahmanya Pillay seconding the motion said that as one of the early workers in the cause of the Non-Brahmins, he could not advise them to join the Congress. If there was any danger in the move, even if the Rajah of Panagal should desert the Non-Brahmin Congress after joining the Indian National Congress, the speaker had no doubt that the Rajah would be driven out of leadership. (Applause). If they were disappointed in the matter of advancing their ideals in the Congress camp, it was open to them to come back. Their view was to capture the Madras Branch of the Congress and through it to influence the larger body.

Mr. Alagiriswamy Naidu lent his support to the proposal.

Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillay, of partition days fame, refuted the contention that the Congress was exclusively a Brahmin body. If it had gone out of Non-Bramin hands, they should recapture it. He assured them that the Congress could not, and would not, scrap communal representation as by doing so they would lose the confidence of the Mahomedans.

Mr. Subramaniya Nayanar (Sattur) in supporting the motion explained why he had not joined the "Justicites". It was because he did not believe in separatist movements. In view of the present decision, however, he announced his intention of joining the party.

The mover of the amendment having agreed to change the wording of his amendment which included among the objects unity between various political parties, Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar accepted the amendment which was taken up as a substantive proposition. The motion was passed unanimously. The President expressed his gratification at the passing of the motion if only because they by their unanimity had confounded their enemies who had hoped for a split in the Justice camp.—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNOR.

ACCEPTANCE OF MINISTRY TO BE REFUSED.

(Later).—The Special Non-Brahmin Confederation unanimously permitted members of the Non-Brahmin Party to join the Indian National Congress and similar organisations with a view correctly to interpret and spread the ideals and aims of the Non-Brahmin Party.

The Confederation also passed resolutions of "no-confidence" in H. E. the Governor for appointing the present 'binami' Ministry and giving a mandate to party members to refuse to accept Ministry till provincial autonomy was conceded to Madras.—A. P.

CONDITIONAL ENTRY.

COIMBATORE, July 2.

After a heated debate lasting for over 6½ hours, the Subjects Committee of the Non-Brahmin Confederation, by an overwhelming majority passed the resolution moved by Mr. P. T. Rajan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, making it permissible for such Non-Brahmins as desire to do so, to join the congress maintaining intact the individuality of the Justice Party.

Mr. Rajan pleaded for a larger outlook, while Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, ex-Devan of Travancore, who led the opposition declared it inadvisable for them to come to any decision without previously consulting the sister organisations in other provinces, which had been hitherto co-operating with them. Mr. Krishnan Nair added that he was however willing to abide by the verdict of the majority.

Sir A. P. Patro feared that joining the Congress might result in their losing their individuality, but confessed that there was no clash of ideals.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar favoured the proposal.

Other speakers expressed fears that by merging into the Congress, they would be killing the movement for communal representation.

Replying to this Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty pointed out that the Congress was already committed to the principle of communal representation, and he cited the Lucknow Pact.

Mr. T. V. Kalyana Sundara Mudaliar also supported him.

When put to vote the motion was declared carried unanimously. A poll was demanded and taken, the motion being then declared carried by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

LEADERS AND RANK & F I DISAGRCE !

CHANCES OF CONGRESS ENTRY.

COIMBATORE, July 2.

Speculation continues to be rife as regards the probable outcome of the proposal to the non-Brahmins to join the Congress. Apparently the leaders are of one view, while a considerable section of the "rank and file" seem disinclined to favour the proposal.

Messrs. A. Ramaswami Mudliar and Shanmukhan Chetty caller in the day, and the Raja of Panagal and Sir A. P. Patro later on, were noticed prominently addressing informal groups of delegates and canvassing support for Congress entry.

A prominent non-Brahmin leader told an Associated Press representative that nothing was more certain than for the Confederation to accept and pass the resolution on the subject which he further indicated would be moved by Mr. P. T. Rajan, Barrister-at-Law, while another gentleman declared that he would advocate the appointment of a joint select committee to consider the proposal.

In any case the idea is prevalent that the existing non-Brahmin organisations should not be scrapped.

APPEAL FOR WIDER OUTLOOK.

In the meanwhile interest centres round another subject in connection with which the Raja of Panagal is being pressed to take a leading part. Alleging corruption in the Judicial Department certain delegates demand a Government committee of enquiry to investigate the departmental administration.

The former Chief Minister and his colleague Sir Parasuram are appealing to their following for moderation and a wider outlook. The matter will probably be

(Continued on page 9.)

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL AT WIMBLEDON.

COCHET'S EASY WIN OVER BOROTRA

LONDON, July 2.

At Wimbledon in men's doubles semi-finals, Brugnon and Cochet beat Condon and Raymond 6|1, 6|2, 7|5; and Tilden and Hunter beat Lycett and Austin 6|0, 10|8.

In the fourth round mixed doubles, D. Greig and Mrs. Watson beat Dekeyling and Miss Bennett 7|5, 6|4.

In men's singles final match Borotra relied on his unparalleled volleying at net. He twice took the setpoint at 6|3, but driving too deeply sacrificed the ninth game. He won the next game for the set.

Borotra with excellent back-hand strokes took the second set.

There was fine struggle in the third set until deuce was called in the eighth game. Cochet won this game for 5|3, and took the setgame to love.

In the fourth set Borotra led 4|2, but tiring lost the set.

In the fifth he led 5|2.

A long series of rallies in the eighth game ended in Cochet's favour. After that Borotra fell away. Cochet played coolly and confidently and won easily.—Reuter's Special.

COCHET AND MISS. WILLS COME OUT SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, July 2.

In mens singles final of Wimbledon championship Cochet beat Borotra 4/6,4/6, 6/3, 6/4, 7/5.

Miss Helen Wills won ladies sigles championship at Wimbledon defeating Senarita de Alvarez 6/2, 6/4.—Reuter.

SWAMI SANKARACHARYA IN POONA.

EXHORTATION TO GIVE UP DIFFERENCES.

POONA, July 2.

A public meeting was held to-day evening in Shiwaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Nearly ten thousand people attended. His Holiness Shri Jagadguru Shankacharya, Dr. Kurtkodi had specially come down from Belgaum for this meeting.

His Holiness explained that, when the religious institution founded, by Shri Shankaracharya did not do their duty properly, the Hindu Mahasabha was established.

"Live and let live is the main principle of Hinduism and every culture must have its own sphere for development," said His Holiness. Hindu religion is the most liberal religion. It never opposes national progress. Other religions are only mere sections of Hindu religion.

His Holiness warned Hindus that if they did not give up their indifference, they would have to repent for it in future.

Dr. Moonje replied to the various objections taken against the Hindu Mahasabha and Hindu Sangathan and said the latter was intended for unity between the Hindus and Muslims. He appealed to the audience to do away with untouchability and caste barriers among the Hindus.

Mr. Kelkar concluded the meeting with a very brief speech as it was very late.—Free Press.

DAY-LIGHT ATTACK ON LONDON.

DISTRESS SIGNALS & MUSIC STRINGS FROM GROUND TO AIR.

THRILLS OF AIR FORCE PAGEANT

LONDON, July 2.

The first Royal Air Force pageant at Hendon proved a greater draw than the Cup Final, it being estimated that 100,000 persons were present to watch the breath-catching exhibitions of skill and daring.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, the King of Spain, the Duke of York, ruling princes of India, the members of the Cabinet, practically whole of the Diplomatic Crops, High Commissioners and Indian notables were in the Royal Enclosure.

A series of dramatic spectacles included the thrilling duel between two "gamecocks" which flew in all positions amid the popping of the machineguns. Four squadrons participated in the vivid daylight attack on London. Fighting aeroplanes engaged in the altitude race in which pilots had to climb very fast for a quarterhour.—Reuter's Special.

FINAL SCENE.

LONDON, July 2.

Diverting the turn was manoeuvres to music in which music from the ground was conveyed by the microphone to the aircraft which changed formation according to the ideas expressed by the tunes such as "Here we go round mulberrybush", "rolling home" and "Frothblowers' Anthem."

New types of machines demonstrated, included a singleseater "Gamecock" with the speed of 162 miles per hour at 10,000 feet attainable in 5-1|2 minutes as also the tailless "Pterodaotyl" with the pilot's seat under the single wing and propellor in the rear.

The final scene showed a realistically constructed native town from which the Europeans sent out distress signals on being attacked. The message is picked up by the aeroplane and sent by wireless to the headquarters which sent the bombers who destroy the town. Other aeroplanes let down parachutes wth food and ammunition for refugees. Later, reinforcements carry off women and children to safety.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH COUNT CRICKET.

RAIN MARS FIRST CLASS MATCHES.

SUSSEX BATSMEN IN MERRY MOOD.

LONDON, July 2.

Rain interfered with majority of the first-class cricket matches which began to-day. Following are clonsing scores:—

Essex vs. Surrey at Leyton-Essex 69 for four.

Lancashire versus Notts at Manchester-Notts: 191 (Sibbles five for 59); Lancashire: 19 for three.

Warwick vs. Hampshire at Birmingham-Warwick, 72 for no wicket.

Gloucester vs. Glamorgan at Bristol-Gloucester: 232 (Smith, 64 Ryan 5 for 53); Glamorgan: 4 for one wicket.

Worcester vs. Derby at Worcester-Worcester: 241 for nine (Fox, 60).

Kent vs. Sussex at Dover-Sussex: 215 for one (Tate, 120, Bowley, 92 not out).

Yorkshire vs. New Zealand at Bradford-Yorkshire: 377 (Holmes, 175 (not out); Leyland, 18, Dacre 5 for 35, New Zealand: 41 for 2.

The Ground at Leyton was very wet and the match started at 4-45.

Surrey played still without Hobbs. Ground at Dover was sodden and there was play for only five minutes over two hours the match starting at 4-30.

Sussex won the toss and put in Tate who fiercely hit 50 in 55 minutes. He made his century in an hour and three-quarters, but gave the chance at 111, Ashdown dropping the catch from leg hit to boundary, off Freeman. Tate was out at 215 for the first wicket. He hit sixteen times to boundary.

Bowley made 50 runs in 60 minutes. He was missed at 75 by Wright at midef.

The Holmes-Leyland partnership for the third wicket, which proved brilliant and forceful, yielded 247. Leyland made his first century of the season. He hit two sixes and fourteen fours. Holmes played faultless innings, hitting twenty-four times to boundary. Eight bowlers were tried when he was at the wicket.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATOR'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 2.

The Fifth International Co-operators' Day was celebrated by the Madras Co-operators to-day in a fitting manner. They marched through the principal streets with band and banners, to the Victoria Public Hall, where a public meeting was held in the evening, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal presiding.

Messages of sympathy were received from all parts of India including one from His Excellency the Governor who expressed good wishes and the hope that these celebrations may serve to spread throughout the world the message of co-operation and the lesson of brotherhood.—A. P.

IN POONA.

POONA CITY, July 2.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute Maharashtra and Poona District branches the Co-operators' Day was celebrated in Poona, Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil presiding.

A co-operative supervisors' training class was also inaugurated.—A. P.

FOR UNITY IN CONGRESS RANKS.

SARDAR KHARAK SINGH CONFERS WITH LEADERS.

LAHORE, July 2.

Sardar Kharak Singh who arrived here this morning is holding a conference with the leaders of the different political parties with a view to reorganising the Punjab Congress and bring about unity in its ranks.—A. P.

LADY FINALISTS BATTLE OF STYLES.

LONDON, July 2.

Dull weather prevailed at Wimbledon, but there was a large attendance, the gates of centrecourt being closed before the play began.

The contest between two lady finalists was a battle of styles.

Wills contented herself with a good-length forehand drive, while Senorita de Alvarez relied on her backhand, though she often drove into net or out of court.

The Spanish player, however, improved in the second set and had better of the several baseline duels. She drove raising ball skilfully. Neither player risked advancing to net.—Reuter's Special.

YUGO-ALBANIAN DISPUTE ENDS.

JURASKOVITCH RELEASED.

LONDON, July 3.

Tirana.—Juraskovitch has been released and dispute between Albania and Yugo-Slav has been ended.—Reuter.

ROWDY SCENES AT LAHORE MEETING.

CITY MAGISTRATE ORDERS DISPERSAL

LAHORE, July 3.

A public meeting of Mussalmans, attended by about six thousand persons was held in the city gardens last night, under the auspices of the Khuddamul Harman. A number of Maulvis attended from the Punjab, and the United Provinces. Maulavis Didar Ali and Hasrat Mohani presided for portions of the time. Several resolutions were passed condemning the "Rangila Rasul" judgment and protesting that the law had failed to punish the offence of insulting the Prophet of Islam and asking Government to obtain a revision of the interpretation of the law from the Privy Council and the issue of an ordinance on the subject. Another resolution complained about the investigating police, the prosecuting agency, and the magistracy being largely manned by Hindus. Mr. Syed Habib speaking on the first resolution regarding the Lahore riots dwelt on the cordiality of relations between the several communities in Lahore, until the events of the night of 3rd May, to which he referred in moving terms. Trouble arose when Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of "Zemindar" stood up to move an amendment to the resolution, which Mr. Syed Habib declared, had just been passed by the meeting. This led to personal unpleasantness and exchange of hot words. Some partisans rushed to the platform, and others in the audience shouted factious cries. Things were rapidly assuming a threatening aspect when Mr. Phailbus, City Magistrate, ordered the dispersal of the meeting. On the whistle being sounded, mounted and foot constables, who had been kept in reserve at some distance, came up and cleared the spot.—A. P.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH

EXHORTATION TO DO ANYTHING FOR SWARAJ

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Further hearing was resumed to-day by the Additional District Magistrate of Howrah of the case in which A. Shiraju was charged with delivering an alleged seditious speech at Sham Square in north Calcutta. The Head Translator to the Bengal Government, who translated the vernacular speech, submitted in the police reports said, the speech was an exhortation to the young men of Bengal to fight for freedom and that the expressions used showed that the speaker wanted them to do everything for the attainment of Swaraj. The speaker was anxious that India should have a place on the League of Nations. The evidence of this witness was not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA CONTINUES

POSTING OF ADDITIONAL POLICE EXTENDED

CALCUTTA, July 2.

During the communal disturbances at Patuakhali in Barisal District, Government issued a proclamation on October 4 last providing for an addtional police force within the local limits of Patuakhali Municipality. Following this announcement the Hindus adopted satyagraha at Patuakhali as a protest against the Government order regulating music before mosques and still satyagrahis are daily courting arrest by violating the Government order. The Governor has now issued another notification extending up to October 3 the period of posting an additional police force at Patuakhali under the previous proclamation which expires on Monday.—A. P.

LAND GRANTED FOR BRAVERY

DACOITS BROUGHT TO BOOK

LAHORE, July 2.

In recognition of the commendable bravery displayed by villagers of Sada Kamal, Rawalpindi District, in capturing two of a gang of six armed dacoits of Kahuta Raja by forming a rescue party while dacoits were ransacking the house of a villager, the Punjab Government has sanctioned the remission of their current years land revenue amounting to Rs. 360 and for individual valour displayed by four Muslim villagers Government has awarded each a grant of half a rectangle of land. The abovementioned awards were announced by the Deputy Commissioner at a special meeting of the District Board.—A. P.

NIZAM DONATES ONE LAKH

FOR CHAIR OF ISLAMIC CULTURE AT VISHWABHARATI.

HYDERABAD, July 2.

Lecturing on rural reconstruction under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Union, Mr. K. M. Ghose Professor of Shantiniketan, thanked the Nizam for his donation of a lakh which Dr. Tagore would utilize towards creating a Chair for Islamic Culture at Vishwabharati.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. Crump arrived in Simla on Sunday.—A. P.

BRITISH PREFERENCE IN AIR.

MILL-OWNERS' DIVIDED COUNSELS.

BROAD POLITICS OR SORDID SELFISHNESS?

GANDHIJI'S PROBABLE CONDITIONS TO MILLOWNERS.

BOMBAY, July 3.

Earnest conversations are in progress in local millowners' circles as to the next step that they should take to secure a revision of the decision of the Government on the Textile Tariff Board Report. There is unanimity of opinion that the 4 per cent. duty recommended by the Tariff Board is the minimum protection against Japan which might enable the industry to stem the tide of increasing Japanese competition. But, it is understood, unanimity of opinion ends here. The millowners, however, realise that whatever may be their difference of opinion, their strength lies in a united front. Earnest attempts are, therefore, being made to formulate a plan of action, which, while it may not satisfy entirely the protagonists of different views, will not be objectionable to them. Educative propaganda, appeal to the legislature and deputation to the Viceroy are said to be amongst the non-controversial methods that have suggested themselves to the millowners.

RETALIATION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Sir George Rainey, it is understood, has agreed to arrange for a deputation of the millowners to wait on the Viceroy in Simla early in August, by which time, it is hoped some conclusions may be reached on the representations of the Government of India, and the Viceroy may be able to expound them personally. The millowners are also having a studied and detailed reply prepared to the criticisms of the textile industry which find place in the report of the Tariff Board as also the criticisms voiced in the Press. The millowners' case will also be laid before the leaders of the different parties in the Assembly and the Council of State with a view to their lending the weight of their support to the demands of the textile industry. But, as the legislative rules do not permit money bills to emanate from other than the treasury benches the Assembly can do only one of the two things, namely either reject the proposals to abolish the duty on machinery and mill stores as a protest, or consider it on its merits and adopt a substantive resolution recommending to the Governor-General to give effect to the majority recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board or in the alternative to formulate equally effective reliefs on their own initiative or to recommit the question to the Tariff Board with a specific request for formulation of alternative methods of relief. The millowners are not enthused over the proposals to abolish the duty on mill machinery and mill stores. In their conference with the Commerce Member, they are said to have urged several defects in the proposals of Government. One was that the proposals would affect some of the Indian industries engaged in manufacture of parts of mill machinery. It was also pointed out that bobbins which constitute a major item of mill stores was excluded from the articles of mill stores which were proposed to be exempted from duty. But the millowners are against the rejection of the tariff bill that the Government may introduce in this connection as an act of retaliation against Government's refusal to accept the Tariff Board's recommendations. They would have the proposals examined on their merits. This leaves the legislators with only one alternative namely to make a recommendation to the Government by means of a resolution. It is known reliably that there would be no difficulty in the way of adoption of such a recommendatory resolution by both the houses of the Central legislature. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Manmohandas Ramji, it is said, have undertaken to canvass support for the textile industry amongst the legislators. Indications are also available that the consensus of opinion in political circles is to treat the question of support to the textile industry as a non-party question and for all parties to combine and give their support to an agreed proposition to be framed in consultation with the millowners and the different political groups. The prospects, therefore, of the legislature's support to the textile industry are bright.

But, the millowners, it is understood, as a body are not satisfied merely with the prospect of support in the Press, platform and the legislature, it is tacitly conceded that while the support in the press, platform and the legislature would strengthen the moral force behind the millowners, it can go no further as far as translation of moral sympathy into material support is concerned. The question that is asked is: Granted that the support of the press, public and the legislature is mobilised what next? can the Government be got to change their decision merely by demonstrating the strength of feeling in the country. Is it not that the only two courss are either to have recourse to methods which can coerce them so to speak or put heads together and find a formula which while giving the industry relief will appeal to the Government.

INTENSE SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

One section of mill owners hold the view that there is no possibility of a common ground of action between Indian interests and the Government and that, however, desperate remedy it may be, it is time that the millowners left their attitude of aloofness from the national movement and threw in their whole weight in the larger national struggle. The Hon'ble Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji, it is understood, was voicing this view, when in a speech at the All-India Mill-Owners' Conference, he said: 'If Government will not help us, let us, as men, take our place in movement intended to assert India's rights and include in its programme intense Swadeshi propaganda and boycott of foreign cloth' It is noteworthy that Mr. Gandhi's article in 'Young India' amounted to an invitation to the millowners to accept the lead given by the Hon'ble Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji. It is also an open secret that at least one mill-owner who was in Bangalore recently availed himself of the visit to exchange views with Mr. Gandhi on the textile question, before the article in 'Young India' had been written. Mr. Gandhi, it is understood, had expressed his readiness to lend the whole weight of his influence in the country as well as the Khadi organisations to support a Swadeshi which will include Indian mill cloth provided the millowners agreed to certain terms which would include (1) absentation by mills from manufacture of coerse cloth of certain counts which would stimulate production and sale of Khadder of those counts, (2) undertaking not to cut wages or resort to short time (3) co-operation between Khadi organisation and mill organisations in regard to sale of their product, (4) undertaking not to raise price of cloth and such other terms as may be agreed upon. This would have meant Mr. Gandhi receding from the position that it is the duty of lovers of country to use Khaddar only exclusively, which according to one view, would stimulate the use of mill cloth, while according to another view, will retard the development of Khaddar without adding to the popularity of mill cloth. In view of the pronounced opinions which Mr. Gandhi is known to hold on the question of use of Khaddar exclusively, there is some scepticism whether these really represent Mr. Gandhi's measure of support to the textile industry.

The view in political circles is that if Mr. Gandhi has been correctly represented, it is indeed a great sacrifice which Mr. Gandhi is offering in order to succour the textile industry and that the millowners should welcome his proffered co-operation. Mr. Gandhi, it is said, would have made these suggestions specifically instead of the vague trms of advic tendered by him in 'Young India' except for a suggestion that he should wait until the millowners seek his advice and support before formulating the detailed suggestions. Informal suggestions made that the Bombay Mill-owners should definitely approach Mr. Gandhi have not caught on which it is said can be attributed to a feeling that active identification with the larger national movement whatever ultimate benefits it may bring to the industry will jeopardise the slender chances that are believed to exist of the Government yielding to representations by the mill-owners supported by the legislature.

ARE THEY FOR BRITISH PREFERENCE.

There is a section of mill-owners, believed to be small in number but strong in their influence, who are known to be of the view that the textile deadlock is due to political consideration and that if the mill-owners would only realise that their duty is chiefly to the investors in the mill scrips and that they are bound to explore all avenues of relief to the industry, there is an easy way out. It is said that if the mill-owners as a body would declare themselves in favour of the application of British preference, it would enable the Government of India to pilot through whitehall a proposal for the imposition of 4 per cent. duty against imports of cloth from all countries other than United Kingdom. This has two advantages, namely, there is no need to denounce the Indo-Japanese convention, and also that the duty would be a permanent duty and not for two and a half or three years only as would be the case in the event of a duty against Japan only. As to the question why the four per cent duty should not include United Kingdom also, the reply is that for obvious reasons, with short time and increasing cost of production at Manchester and Lancashire, no Government would be able to add to the duty against United Kingdom. It is also pointed out that there ought to be no objection to British preference when that policy is dictated not in the interests of the United Kingdom but in the interest of the Indian textile industry and the united Kingdom would benefit only incidentally. It is also urged by protoganists of British Preference that the United Kingdom is losing ground in grey cloth which Indian mills produce largely while Japan is gaining steadily at the expense of India as well as the United Kingdom. It is also argued that if the steel industry could enjoy protection by the introduction of British preference though by the back-door there ought to be no objection to the textile industry securing to itself what protection it can have even by the acceptance of British preference. But, the protoganists of British perference in the Mill-owners' Association are refraining from putting forward their views before the Committee, althought informal discussions are not entirely absent. At the conference between the mill-owners and the Commerce Member, it is stated, one noteworthy feature was that the conversations frequently led to the point of examining alternatives to the Tariff Board's recommendation but always came to a deadlock for the reason that none would take the initiative in putting forward even for discussion the desirability of British preference as an alternative which occupies to-day the forefront of what is considered as feasible alternatives. The disinclination it is said is largely due to a feeling amongst the supporters of British preferance that the atmosphere was unfavourable for it and would place in an embarrassing position the European members of the Mill-Owners' Association who may be for British preference in the best interests of the Indian industry but who would be open to the charge that their sympathy is more racial than industrial.

LARGER POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

There is a larger section of members in the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association opposed to any scheme of British preference, partly for larger political considerations and partly on the merits of the proposal from an economic standpoint broader in its outlook than that of a mere millagent whose only interest is to better for the present by any means the financial condition of the industry. In a press interview, Mr. J. B. Petit had voiced the feeling of those who hold that British preference is bad on its merits from the larger economic interests of the country to which mill-owners cannot be indifferent. Even from the standpoint of the mill-industry itself and especially that of Bombay, it is pointed out that by preferential treatment to United Kingdom, which will have to be for a long duration, the industry would be making it more difficult for it to develop manufacture of cloth of finer counts in which the United Kingdom is making steady headway in the Indian market. The industry, it is said, must take a long view. In the last ten years, the output of the Indian mills have increased from 900 million yards of cloth to 2,000 million yards of cloth. The total Japanese import is only 250 million. A duty of 4 per cent. cannot entirely wipe out the Japanese imports. But even if that was done, the output of Indian mills would soon exceed 250 million yards for which extinction of Japanese competition might find market and the industry would then find that for a temporary and inadequate advantage a minor competitor like Japan, it had fettered its freedom to protect itself against United Kingdom in the finer counts in which it holds supremacy. It is considered a short-sighted policy to part with an inalienable right of fiscal freedom against a country which imports 1,700 million yards of cloth and which with preferential treatment would fare better for protection in respect of 250 million yards of cloth. But neither the protoganists nor the critics of British preference as a possible alternative are willing to discuss openly the pros and cons and are content to act in union in support of the restricted non-controversiri plan of action which the mill-owners have set before themselves. As far as the Government are concerned, it is understood, they are resolved not to take any initiative in the consideration of British Preference as an alternative until the mill-owners predominantly declare for it. Opinion in political circles is dead against British preference. The indications are that the predominant effects of the decisions of the Government of India the textile industry and its reactions on the mill-owners in their relations to labour, the public and the Government will make themselves felt only after the Simla session of the Central Legislature are over and the Government have been given their last opportunity to modify their attitude of what is freely called as hostility to the textile industry.—Free Press.

DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

WHAT DOES 7 PER CENT BANK RATE DENOTE?

LONDON, June 16.

The controversy in India over the propriety of deflations by the Currency Authority and the extent of deflations have found their echo in the British press. The Finance Member in a press interview in May denied that the deflations and the consequent contraction of currency since April 1926, and, up to May 1927 amount to about Rs. 41 crores and maintained that the net contraction was 18.6 crores only. Contending that subsequent events have proved false the assertion of the majority commissioners of the Indian Currency Commission 'that the present volume of currency is adjusted to the 1s. 6d. ratio' the 'Statist' in its latest issue maintains that since June 1926 when the report of the Currency Commission was signed and up to June 1927 'a contraction of 33.16 crores has taken place.' The 'Statist' continues: 'It may at once be stated that this deflation was in no way forced on the Government of India,' it was deliberately engineered as soon as the exchange position called for it and as proof of this it may be advanced that the greater part of the deflation, namely, a contraction of nearly Rs. 18 crores in rupee and sterling securities, took place while the Bank rate was maintained at 7 per cent. A 7 per cent. Bank rate is not an indication of redundant currency.'—Free Press.

MRS. PANDYA'S PROTEST.

LIQUOR SHOP NEAR HINDU TEMPLE.

ANKLESWAR, July 3.

Mrs. Manigauri Pandya, who is fasting as a protest against the transference of a country liquor shop in the vicinity of a Hindu temple, has addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Excise, Poona in which she alleges that the Collector has been transferring liquor shops in Ankleshwar without determining public opinion in the locality so affected. She says no previous sanction has been secured by the Collector from the Excise Commissioner as is required by the rules. She says this irregular procedure has inflicted great hardships on the people and she has invited the attention of the Excise Commissioner to their grievances.—Free Press.

NAGPUR FOLLOWS DELHI.

"DON'T TAKE PART IN MOHURRUM CELEBRATIONS."

NAGPUR, July 2.

The Nagpur Hindu Sabha has issued an appeal to the Hindus not to take part in Mohurrum to avoid any chance of communal disturbance in view of the estranged feelings of both communities.

Police authorities have also issued instructions asking bhajan melas to intimate to the police the route and time at which their melas would go to various temples on Akhadi Ekadasi day, which falls on the same day and Mohurrum.—

MR. SHAUKAT USMANI.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. Shaukat Usmani, who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in the Communist Case at Cawnpore is in Dehra Dun Jail. He is to be released in August. It is learnt, that Mr. Usmani has been suffering from tuberculosis and has asked his friends to make arrangement for Rs. 500 for his treatment and change of air at Almora.

Messrs. Muzafar Ahmed, R. S. Nimbker and P. V. Ghate of the Communist Party have issued a public appeal for the collection of this sum. Donations may be sent to Mr. S. V. Ghate, c/o. Dr. Narayan Rao, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

NAIROBI, July 3.

As the result of a motor accident, midshipman Henry Coppinger Hill, was killed, and midshipmen Hopkins and Rylands were injured. All three were members of a party from H.M.S. "Effingham" visiting Nairobi.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNMENT BOUND TO BORROW?

SIR BASIL'S ASSURANCE FUTILE?

LONDON, June 16.

It is reliably stated in financial circles in London that the Indian Government is expected to have recourse to borrowings in London before the financial year is over notwithstanding Sir Basil Blackett's statements to the contrary. It is pointed out that with exchange showing a persisting weak tendency in spite of deflations, high bank rate and virtual absence of Government of India from the exchange market, Government cannot avoid recourse to borrowings in London. The Government of India, it is stated, have, in order to meet their normal home charges, to buy annually £35,000,000. Since the Currency Commission reported and up to April 1927, the Government of India did not remit more than about £1,000,000 from India to London through the customery exchange channel. In order to make up the deficit, the Government transferred to the equivalent of about £25,000,000 from the Paper Currency Reserve in England. In the current financial year, not less than £4,000,000 has accrued from drawings upon the Paper Currency Reserve, only £1,957,000 having been raised in the exchange market through purchase of sterling tender in India. It is held in financial circles that this cannot continue indefinitely and that borrowings in London will have to be resorted to in course of the current financial year.—Free Press.

NON-BRAHMINS IN CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

taken up at to-night's meeting of the Subjects committee.—A. P.

MR. RAJAN SATISFIED.

MADRAS PRESS OPINIONS.

COIMBATORE, July 3.

On the conclusion of the debate on the question of the Justicities joining the Congress Mr. P. T. Rajan M.L.C. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Non-Brahmin Party interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press expressed satisfaction at the decision reached by the Federation and expressed the hope that the resolution would be given effect to at an early date.—A.P.

MADRAS, July 3.

Commenting on the presidential address at the Non-Brahmin Confederation at Coimbatore and discussing the question of Non-Brahmins entering the Congress the "Justice", the organ of the Non-Brahmin party, says: We admit much may be said on both sides and we do not profess to dogmatise. But one thing the Confederation should resolve on. The movement must be made more dynamic, more disciplined and more widespread. It behoves our leaders to so give stimulus to the movement that there should be great mass awakening which will pull down the monopoly of forth and establish in its stead democracy of common citizenhood.

"The Madras Mail" says: If the Non-Brahmins now revise their attitude to All-India affairs and make a determined effort to play their part in the central legislature they will have no difficulty in establishing their authority as representing a majority. Such a course of sturdy independence would be far more fruitful than the sacrifice of individuality in the pursuit of false unity.

The "Hindu" says: It is a pity that meaningless and petty caste prejudices should have so hopelessly coloured the outlook of men who aspire to leadership of a political party.

"Swarajya" says: It will be an egregious blunder on the part of the Justicites to imagine that because of divisions in the Congress it has become weak and they can by strategic manœuvres take advantage of the situation to push forward their own selfish interest.

"The Daily Express" says: What the Justicites need is freer political atmosphere in which their mentality will change and political problems will be conceived in the terms of nation and not of communities or castes.

The "Swadesamitran" says: The Presidential address is wholly devoted to vilifying Brahmins and Swarajists. The Justice party having lost what support it had, a section of it now wants to masquerade under a borrowed dress. Non-Brahmin stalwarts now want to capture the Indian National Congress not for nationalist ends but for the Justice Party ends.—A.P.

PROS AND CONS OF CONGRESS ENTRY.

DEWAN BAHADUR REDDIAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Following are the few extracts from the Presidential address, delivered by Dewan Bahadur S. K. Reddiar at the Non-Brahmin Special Confederation, held at Coimbatore on Saturday:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I can hardly find words to adequately express my feelings of profound gratitude for the very high honour which you have done me in electing me to preside over this special session of our Confederation.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF OUR PROVINCE.

It is now more than ten years since our great leaders distinctly realized that, under the existing communal disproportions of our Province and in the present state of its political consciousness, there could be only two political parties in this Province, the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin. The Non-Brahmin movtment was the direct outcome of this realization. Non-Brahmins instinctively felt that the movement represented the truth and rallied to its banner. Brahmins also felt the same and, in consequence, swore eternal enmity against it. Our movement stands for justice and represents and furthers the interests of 97 per cent. of the population. The Non-Brahmin Party calls itself as such and fights openly for the people it represents.

NOT A CREED OF HATRED.

Ours is not a creed of hatred or of exclusion. "We cannot and will not hate the Brahmins: nor will we bear their yoke." We do realise—and most painfully too—that in the path of National Progress our Brahmin fellow-citizens are not yet fit to be our trusted companions. The monopolist in him must die: the overlord in his grain must disappear. Till then we cannot extend the hand of fellowship to him: we must work out our own salvation till we reach a stage of equality so essential for any combined efforts in mutual confidence. Communal representation is but a temporary and transitional expedient: it is not an end in itself, but a means to secure this end of communal equality. Let our Brahmin patriots, loud at present in their protestations of communal justice, translate a little of them, at least, into definite action towards securing this end. It will be time then for us to repose our faith in them.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Among the nation-building activities that our Party should undertake, I will give a place of no mean importance to the work of rural reconstruction. Ninety per cent of our population inhabit the rural areas: It can be said of our country, with perfect truth, that "the nation lives in the village." But all the modern reforms have yet scarcely touched the villager. A large proportion of our rural fellow-citizens are still beset "with poverty" and misery "of a kind which finds no parallel" elsewhere. Says the Mahatmaji. "The semi starved masses of India are slowly sinking to lifelessness..... No sophistry, no juggling in figures, can explain away the skeletons in many villages.....Both England and the town-dweller of India will have to answer, if there is a God above, for this crime against humanity, which is perhaps unequalled in history."

It is sad to see that the Government of the country have not yet applied themselves, in sufficient earnestness, to this question of rural amelioration. Their energies are still being exhausted by compilations of tables and "juggling in figures" to demonstrate to their masters in England that India is advancing in prosperity, as judged by their miscalculated averages of the daily income of an Indian citizen.

In the present Legislative Council, it is happy to see the manifestation of an increasing interest in questions of rural advancement. There is a better and more courageous vindication of rural claims now by the representatives of rural interests. A sympathetic and healthy atmosphere is being created: and it is to be hoped that, uninfluenced by parochial considerations but in a spirit of true patriotism, their urban brethren would help them in these praiseworthy endeavours.

In the field of rural reconstruction, the Justice Ministers have given a very good start. They realised its great importance and even under the severe financial stringency of their times they made a considerable advance. The expansion of elementary education, the organisation of rural medical-relief, the opening up of village communications, the establishment of Village Panchayats and the development of rural economics in more directions than one were some amongst the achievements of our Ministers. In spite of all our present financial prosperity, even the old pace does not appear to be maintained: it is the same spirit of "paralysing parsimony" that still characterises the attitude of the Government towards rural reconstruction.

In the budget debate of March last the need was emphasised for the initiation of a "Rural Reconstruction Fund" earmarked for that one purpose and untouchable for any other. There are yet no indications of the acceptance by the Government of this constructive proposal.

OTHER CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

"Untouchability is the greatest curse of India," say our Swarajist patriots. But have they stirred you their little finger to remove that curse? How many of those apostles of love and sacrifice have gone to the numerous Agraharams of South India still prohibiting the untouchables from entering their streets and preached from the street corners to their Brahmin brethren there that the Adi-Dravida is a brother-citizen of his, born of same mother-land and with equal birth-rights, and that it is a sin against God and the country to forbid his entry into streets? Let our Brahmin Swarajist friends start this preaching first and come out of it unscathed, before they expect us to accept their professions of interest and sympathy in this question. Let us leave them to their platform and their press: and concentrate our own action and organise it better than now. "Untouchability is no formidable obstacle to Swaraj", declared the President of the Congress of 1926. Let the Mahatmaji speak in reply, for this is what he has said: "Untouchability is another hindrance to Swaraj. Its removal is just as essential for Swaraj as the attainment of Hindu-Moslem unity." Let us not live in the fool's paradise of the Brahmin Swarajists, but carry on our battles in the way shown to us by the Vaikom Satyagrahis, and, fighting with the irresistible force of our determination, restore to their liberty the millions of our suppressed brethren.

We are not exhibiting yet towards Khaddar that unbounded enthusiasm characteristic of all recent converts to a new faith. With a non-political organisation—the All-India Spinners' Association now in charge of it—it has gone out of the field of party politics; and it behaves us all to promote the production and wearing of Khaddar as a sound economical proposition as our present state of depression.

Total prohibition is our declared goal and we must reiterate, with increased emphasis, our demand for it both inside and outside the Legislative Council, and cultivate, at the same time, in the country a feeling of general repulsion against liquor among the classes now addicted to it, and thus create an atmosphere helpful to our speedy attainment of the goal.

CONGRESS ENTRY.

There remains now the burning question of the day—the question of the advisability of the members of our Party joining the Indian National Congress and dislodging, if possible, the narrow communal clique which now controls its executive. The question has to be examined anxiously and all its bearings. All possible developments should be foreseen, so far as human foresight can reach, and corresponding lines of action chalked out in advance. Remember Gentlemen, that we Justicites, cannot afford to put our hands to the plough and then look back.

The first question that confronts us in considering the problem is this: In the event of our joining the Congress, what is to become of our own organisation and what is to be our relationship to it? The easy answer that suggests itself is that the South Indian Liberal Federation shall stand to the Non-Brahmins of this Province in the same position, as the All-India Muslim League occupies with reference to the Muslims, and the Hindu Maha Sabha with reference to the Hindus of Northern India. This analogy, perhaps, overlooks a sharp distinction. Neither the Muslim League nor the Hindu Sabha appears to impose any definite political faith on their members. The only tie that binds their members together is the allegiance to a common religion and the need for concerted action whenever the interests of these religionists are threatened.

MONTFORD REFORMS.

In regard to the Montford Reforms, we have consistently taken the position that they ought to be worked for what they are worth, firstly, because we could by that means render to our people such good as the reforms may yield, and secondly because by successfully working them, we could effectively knock the bottom out of the argument of those who pretend to hold that India is not fit to govern herself.

This outline sketch of the main principles for which our Party stands enables us to see where we differ from the current polities of the Indian National Congress. "Congress Entry" ought not to mean freedom for the members of our party to adopt any of the present political principles of the Indian National Congress, which violate the fundamental doctrines of our movement; nothing should be tolerated which would impair the solidarity and sanctity of our present situation, and that is happily the universal feeling everywhere. Safeguards adequate for this purpose, should be devised, if Congress Entry is resolved upon.

One of the main objects for which Congress Entry is advocated is to capture the Congress and utilise it for the more effectual propagation of the gospel of our Party. You remember that we captured the Legislative Council, and used it for six years as our instrument for the betterment of the people. We have been able to do a great deal by that means towards carrying our ideals into practice, and improving the lot of our fellow-citizens. Why should we not, in a similar way, ask the advocates of Congress Entry, to try to capture the Indian National Congress, and utilise it as our instrument for the benefit of the country?

The second reason is this: The Indian National Congress at the present day claims to be the most representative political organisation in our country. We controvert that point and maintain that the Congress has become the instrument of a clique and has ceased to be representative of Indian public opinion. If so, why not we prove the truth of our contention by effective action? Our opponents say that we are keeping out of the great National Institution because we are conscious that our principles and opinion cannot win the acceptance of that representative organisation. Why should we not try and disprove this statement?

ARGUMENTS OF THOSE FAVOURING ENTRY.

The third argument in favour of Congress entry is this: There are a great many matters in Indian politics which can be tackled only on an all-India basis. Finance with the connected questions of protection, tariff, customs and expenditure, military and otherwise, is perhaps the chief of them. There are again the questions of Railways, of Indians abroad etc. Our leaders feel handicapped in reference to these matters by the fact that our organisation is only provincial. The need for an all-India organisation to deal with these matters is felt everywhere: and it is argued that the Indian National Congress being the most influential of the All-India organisations now in the field, it would be wise for us to join that body. "The voice of United India is scarcely heard now, there is no organ through which it can speak" is the argument of our pro-entry friends.

Of course, every one of these arguments is met by equally cogent counter-argument by the opponent of Congress Entry.

In regard to the argument based on the prestige of the Indian National Congress, the No-changers say that the prestige of the Congress is a thing of the past. While the Congress has been losing in prestige and influence, our organisation has been steadily gaining ground. The manner course for us to adopt would be so to work for our organisation, give it so loyally and unselfishly our time, money, energy and capacity as to build for it a reputation and a prestige much higher than the National Congress ever had.

As for the representative character of the Congress, the No-changers reply that it is an obvious myth. The moderates have definitely seceded from it. The responsive is fire in it as water on lotus-leaf: and the Non-Brahmins are in a position of powerful opposition to it. Under the circumstances, the claim of the National Congress to be representative of Indian political opinion can impose on nobody: and the best way of proving our strength is not by entering the Congress but by fighting and defeating it. Our entry into the Congress might argue us vanquished. There are various legislative bodies in the country in which to try our strength. Our energies therefore must be concentrated on so educating the electorate that the Congress and the Swarajists would not dare to face us at the polls. That would be the true way of pricking the Congress bubble, say the No-changers.

MAKE THE PARTY ALL-INDIA WIDE

In regard to the need for our participating in questions of All-India concern, the need is, of course, admitted: but the method, it is argued, is not to seek shelter under your enemies' roof, but to build up one on our own account. The principles that we stand for are of universal appeal in our country.

I have attempted to place before you the arguments for and against Congress entry. The decision, of course, is left to you. It is not for me to pre-judge the cause or to influence your judgment one way or the other.

Gentlemen, whether we join the Congress or not, is comparatively a minor matter. My one earnest desire is that we ought not to say or do anything that is, in the least, likely to impair our efficiency as a united and disciplined political part. Whatever the decision, let us arrive at it unanimously, and once adopted, let us carry it out faithfully.

THE CENSURE MOTION

COIMBATORE, July 3.

Mr. T. Subramanya Mudaliar moved, "Whereas by continuing in office a ministry which depends for its very existence upon all unholy alliance with an apparent opposition and which merely to support that opposition has by its unprincipled and unscrupulous acts in reference particularly to the department of local self-Government and by a gross misuse of the powers of nomination detrimental to the purity of the administration of local self-Government is bringing it into contempt and whereas, further by permitting a member of the executive Council to abuse his position and authority to foster and strengthen the monopoly of public and responsible offices by a particular community which is already over-represented and divers similar acts H. E. the Governor has alienated the sympathies of the masses of this vast province this Confederation places on record its emphatic opinion that H. E. the Governor is forfeiting his claim to the confidence of the people as a just and impartial administrator of the province in his charge". Mr. Mudaliar narrated the circumstances under which the "Justice" ministry lost power. This was due to the false Brahmin propaganda that the Non-Brahmin movement was communal in its outlook and the Governor believed it.

Mr. T. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar seconded the resolution.

RECALL THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. E. A. Ramaswamy Naicker moved an amendment whereby he wanted H.E. the Governor to be recalled. Mr. Naicker said that by passing his amendment they would be giving an effective reply to cities who alleged that the justicities were 'dohukums'.

Mr. E. N. Ramanathan seconded the amendment.

The President said that the subject had been fully considered in the Subject Committee. Although strong feelings were expressed, the motion was limited to condemnation only at the instance of the Rajah of Panagal. The President therefore requested Mr. E. V. R. Naicker to withdraw his amendment. The motion was unanimously agreed to

MANDATE TO JUSTICE PARTY.

Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty moved the following resolution, "In view of the fact that the 'Justice' party after having worked the system of dyarchy for six years in this province has found as stated in the memorands of its ministers that it is a diffient system to work and in view also of the fact that it is impossible to carry on a diarchic administration if any portion of the reserved half is fundamentally opposed to the principles and policy of the transferred half and in view, further, of the fact that it has been found possible under the diarchic system to instal in office a "binami" ministry which has no following in the council and which by its unscrupulous methods has brought the administration of local self-Government into contempt, this confederation while approving and ratifying the attitude taken up by members of the 'Justice' party in the Legislative Council declares that it is its considered opinion that the 'Justice' party should not accept the responsibilities of office till provincial autonomy is conceded to the province". The resolution while was duly seconded was unanimously passed.

The confederation adjourned till tomorrow when social subjects will be discussed.—A.P.

APPEAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES.

ECHO OF KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE

CAWNPORE, July 2.

For enhancement of a sentence passed by the Sessions Judge in the case of six prisoners, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Raj Kumar Sinha, Monmothnath Gupta, Mukandi Lall, Suresh Chandra Bhattacharya and Vishnu Saren, Mr. Thomas, Government Advocate, has filed a petition this week in the Chief Court, Lucknow on behalf of Government appealing against the judgment delivered by Mr. A. Hamilton, sessions judge in the Kakori train dacoity and conspiracy cases. Of the six prisoners, one has been convicted to 14 years rigorous imprisonment, three to 10 years and two to seven years.—Free Press.

NAGPUR NOTES.

COURAGEOUS FOREST OFFICER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nagpur, July 1.

At last we are out of the summer season! We are now receiving good showers of rain at intervals. A cool breeze blows throughout the day and the nights are delightfully cool. The temperature has dropped down considerably. The skies continue to be laden with clouds.

How the pluck and courage of a young shikari saved the life of his guard from the jaws of a wounded tigress is described by a correspondent in a local paper.

It appears that one Mohammad Akeel son of the Divisional Forest Officer, Akola, barely 23 years old went out for buck shooting in his motor car with his friends. Noticing a tigress, Akeel fired and wounded the tigress. The beast took to her heels and disappeared in the jungle. Fearing that the infuriated beast will work a havoc in the neighbouring villages, a search party was arranged for the tigress with the help of some cow boys. As the tigress lay concealed in the grass, Mohammad Akeel could not see the animal till he was within 10 yards from the animal. Among the persons who followed Akeel in the search party was the Forest Guard Isaji who it is reported came to that side on hearing the report of the gun. As soon as the tigress saw a party of men coming towards it, it got up, but was fired at by Akeel whose second shot pierced the lower jaw of the tigress. At the second shot, the tigress pounced upon Akeel who very skilfully avoided the tigress. But, unfortunately, the tigress found a victim in the Forest Guard. In a moment, the Forest Guard, though he put up a fight with the tigress with his stick, was down on the ground with the tigress over him. Mohammad Akeel showed exceptional pluck this time and fired two or three shots at the tigress without killing the guard. The tigress which had the guard in its paws suddenly reeled round and died. The courage and sportsmanship shown by the young man, is certainly commendable, when we know that he is barely 23 years of age and that he shot the tigress not from a convenient and safe position of a machan, but from open ground. The guard however, died ten days later from the effects of his wounds.

The Maharashtra Vyayamshala, in accordance with its previous announcement, held its free physical culture classes last month. About 30 enthusiasts took advantage of the opportunity. Instruction for 6 hours a day was given in swimming, sword swinging, stick tricks, spear throwing, scouting, etc. Owing to the shortage of time, the students could not finish their course. It will be completed next session. After the term was over, the students were subjected to a severe test and certificates of efficiency were awarded to those who came out successful.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the New Jamsetjee Tata University Building, the late Sir Bezonjee Dadabhoy Mehta handed over a cheque of Rs. 5,000 to the University. This was followed by an announcement by the Treasurer of the University of an endowment of a like sum from Sir B. K. Bose, Vice-Chancellor. These sums have been supplemented by an additional sum from the University Fund and a University Post-Graduate Research Scholarship Fund has been constituted. The net income accruing therefrom, will be applied to the award of a scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem to a graduate who has passed the M.A. or the M.Sc., examination of the Nagpur University, thus enabling the recipient of the scholarship to qualify for the degree of Doctor of Science.

HARI GOPAL PADHYE PRIZE.

It is notified that the Hari Gopal Padhye Prize will, this year, be awarded for the best lecture to be delivered in English by a student on a scientific subject before the Scientific Society established in the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.

The competition is confined to students studying for the M.Sc., from any of the Colleges of the Central Provinces and Berar. The student may select his own subject which must be approved by a committee consisting of the Principal and two Professors of Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.

The said Committee shall be judges at the competition and in awarding the prize, in addition to the substance of the lecture, the manner of delivery, the experiments performed and other matters bearing upon the value of the lecture shall be taken into consideration.

GOVT. ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

The Government Engineering School, Nagpur, which will commence its session in the second week of July, after the summer vacation, now provides instruction in Civil Overseer, the Civil Sub Overseer the Mechanical Engineer and the Motor mechanic courses. An entrance examination will be held from Monday, the 11th July. There will be eighteen vacancies in the Civil Engineering Overseer class, eighteen in the Civil Engineer, Sub-Overseer and fifteen in the Mechanical Engineering class. Twelve scholarships for Civil Overseer, twelve for Civil Sub-Overseer and eight for Mechanical Engineering will be awarded on the results of the examinations.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

"Udaya" writes a leader on the marriage between Miss Malini Panandikar and Mr. Gulabkhan. The journal explains that with this individual marriage, it has nothing to do, but considers it regrettable from the standpoint of Hindu Society. The journal feels very sore that when Muslims go in for intermarriages only when women belonging to other faiths are likely to embrace Islam, Hindus should feel nothing about it.

"Shradhananda" is all in a rage over this affair and in so many words, invokes the shadows of the late Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, whose grand-daughter one of the parties to the marriage is. In the opinion of this journal, a Hindu girl's marriage with a Muslim youth denotes the utter absence religiosity, piety, patriotism and godliness.

"Kesari" also bitterly regrets the consummation of the Khan-Panandikar marriage and considers it a shame on the Hindu Society, that such a marriage should take place, when Shuddhi and Sangathan are so vigorously carried on. It incidentally passes some strictures on those educational institutions, conducted by Hindus which encourage such happenings. "Bhala," "Sandesh" and "Mauj" also have written deprecating such marriages and expressing concern about the future of the Hindu Society. "Dnyana Prakash" is the only paper that has written favourably about this marriage.

SWADESHI FOR WHOM.

"Kranti" writes an outspoken article, dealing with the resolutions, the conference of Indian Millowners passed, and pointing out in it that in spite of almost universal advice to the mill-owners to cultivate a Swadeshi spirit and capture the whole of the Indian market for their own goods by cultivating the good-will of their countrymen-customers and workers, they persist in pinning their faith in memorials and representations to the Government for mercy, rather than help themselves. The journal asks Indian Nationalist leaders seriously to consider why the mill-owners adopt such an attitude and says that Mr. H. P. Mody, who presided over the Mill-owners' Conference has himself, though indirectly, given a disquieting but rational explanation. Mr. Mody says that Government by their present action are forfeiting the sympathy and support of even those stable elements in the country, who are generally on the side of maintaining law and order. In such a situation, the paper roundly declares, it is futile to ask only the common people to adopt Swadeshi and allow the capitalists to fatten on their exploitation: Swadeshi is for all, not the poor consumers only.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO VILLAGES.

"Navayuga" welcomes the move on the part of the Bombay Government to provide medical relief to villages, where there are not doctors and their need is felt. The small beginning that Government made in this direction, by training village schoolmasters as temporary doctors has, says the journal, proved beneficent and pleads for a wider extention of same.

"Aikya" takes a critical review of Government report on the working of this scheme and says that the figures given by the report are misleading, unless more details are made available. It altogether dislikes this idea "quickly trained doctors" and pleads for provision of scientific training of Unani and Arya systems of medicine as they will be found more useful for the poor people in the country, says the journal.

"ADDING FUEL TO FIRE."

"Balwant" is greatly perturbed on account of the threatening letters sent to some Hindu Sabha leaders by unknown persons. The journal assumes that they are some Muslim fanatics and do not certainly enjoy the support of sober and sensible Muslim leaders.

"Yugantara" summarily dismisses these threats as indicative of cowardice, taking a broadminded review of the Hindu-Muslim tension and blaming the Mahasabha and Muslim leaders themselves for allowing such a situation to grow at all. It claims, that the rising young generation of both Hindus and Muslims alike is free the evil influence of communalism and fanaticism and at least for the sake the young generation's future, Hindu and Muslim leaders should abstain from the present process of adding fuel to fire.

SATARA FOLLOWS ALIBAG.

"Prakash" gives an account of the meeting held at Islampur, where a resolution was passed not to pay increased assessment and compel the revenue authorities to recover the unjust dues imposed by them, with the help of destraint warrants and confiscation, as the landholders in Alibag did. The journal draws the attention of Satara leaders to the grave situation created by the proposed Koyna dam, which will devastate 150 villages and unsettle 20,000 cultivators of land. The journal recalls the scenes of the Mulshi struggle and appeals to Maharashtra leaders to take due notice of the danger of Maharashtra being inundated by a series of such dams.

CONSTANTINOPLE EVER DEAR TO TURKS

SMILING TOWN'S MOVING WELCOME TO GHAZI

KEMAL PASHA ON TURKEY'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 2.

Constantinople.—There wer epopular demonstrations on the occasion of the visit of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha from Angora, who, in response to the speech of welcome, recalled that nobody came to bid him farewell eight yers ago, but he had now returned to a smiling town which embraced him in a moving manner. Constantinople would be ever dear to every Turk.

The Government would continue to endeavour to advance along the path of social and political development guided by the light of science and civilisation.

He proclaimed this sacred purpose from the palace which formerly belonged to the shadow of God on earth, but now was the property of the Turkish nation which was no shadow but solid fact.—Reuter.

A ZARIST UKASE.

(Continued from page 6).

was to be closely gone into, the prices of farm produce during the same period were to be studied and the net profits of agriculture were to be ascertained and incidentally the condition of the live stock, the number of ploughs, carts, horses and population, and the rents of the lands which were rented were to be examined in order to check the conclusions arrived at. The rates were to be reduced if these conclusions were unsatisfactory and increased if found satisfactory that is, if there was any profit from agriculture and the countryside actually prospered as a result of these profits the rates were to be enhanced, but to be lowered if there were no profits; the settlement thus effected was to continue for 30 years and later on it was decided to limit the enhancement to 33, 66, and 100 per cent in the case of a Taluka village and holding respectively. Again if these profits were realized by improving the land they were not be considered while fixing the assessments; that is, improvements were legally exempted from taxation: only bare land was to be taxed. This, in short, was the system, designed by the Government more with the view of enlisting the lost sympathy than with the view of literally carrying it out in practice and which is apparently in force still and is known as the survey system.

PUBLIC OPINION FLOUTED.

But it is all on paper never designed to be carried out literally. Its execution was arbitrary from the start and even if there were no grounds for enhancement, the assessments were enhanced and the only basis allowed by law viz., the profits of agriculture was abandoned in actual practice. Improvements were taxed in one form or the other and the brains of intelligent officers were always active in finding out subtle arguments and methods by which the law could be circumvented or observed in its breach. If there was a rise in prices that was held to be a sufficient reason for enhancing the assessments regardless of other considerations justifying a reduction. If prices were stationary and rents of some improved lands rose on account of some special crops like groundnut, tobacco, cotton etc., that was enough to impose maximum increase on all lands, whether improved or unimproved, whether fetching surplus in the form of rent or not. Complaints of the public, agitation and protests of public bodies like the Congress were unheeded and the Government went headlong towards a path that led to the ruin of the millions of peasants consigned by the Almighty to their care and now they contemplate with satisfaction the harvest reaped by their policy after a century of civilized rule. Indebtedness, poverty, ignorance of the cultivators and the decay of the countryside are the result of the policy originally adopted to remove the same evils brought about by their previous policy.

(To Be Continued.)

Houses, Merchandise and Mills

Are Insured Against Fire.

You have at your disposal the advice and experience of

Indian Insurance Companies.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAM IN ALWAR

TROOPS GUARD WORKMEN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 30.

Tarun Rajasthan learns that a dam is being constructed at Ajabgarh in Alwar State for which the Maharaja is reported to have sactioned four lakhs.

It is reported about three thousand persons are employed on construction works. Most of these are alleged to work under bigar from early morning till sunset, guarded by troops to prevent escape.

The dam is reported to be intended to attract game, abounddent in the vicinity of Ajabgarh and ordered to be completed within two months.

This place being very unhealthy, sickness is reported to be prevailing among labourers on large scale.

AMRAOTI COUNCIL CHAIRMANSHIP.

MR. SHEVDE'S ELECTION DECLARED VOID.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 30.

An election for the chairmanship of the Amraoti District Council vacated by the Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh on his appointment as a minister of the C. P. Government, was held on the 24th. of April of this year , the candidates being Mr. T. L. Shevde, and Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh. The nomination paper of the latter was objected to and declared void by the chairman of the meeting Mr. Chandorkar, on some very amazing grounds, Dr. Deshmukh filed an election petition under the C. P Local Self-Government Act 1920 to the District Magistrate against Mr Chandorkar's ruling. Messrs. B. G. Khaparde and Hirurkar appeared for Mr Shevde, while Dr. Deshmukh argued his own case yesterday and won it. Mr. Shevde was the vice-chairman of the District Council. He was elected to that post as an outsider and not as one of the members of the Council. When he became the chairman he must have resigned his vice-chairmanship and now that the election itself is declared void, Mr. Shevde would go out of the body altogether. The fresh election that will be held soon promises to be interesting.

SHOLAPUR LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE.

FINANCIAL HELP OF GOVT. NEEDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 27.

The District Local Bodies Conference was held in Ripon Hall on Saturday the 25th and Sunday the 26th instant, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Natwarlal Majumdar, M.L.C. The Municipal President, Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay, welcomed the delegates and the visitors as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. In his welcome speech he dealt with the difficulties of the Local Bodies and the urgent problems before them.

In his presidential address, Mr. Majumdar laid special stress on the need of financial help to Local Bodies by the Government, and in support of his statement he quoted extracts from the speech of the late Mr. Gokhale, made in the Imperial Council.

About 30 resolutions were passed out of which nearly 13 belonged to Municipalities and the rest to local Boards and Gram Panchaits. Adequate water supply for the Sholapur City, educational and school Building grants, Drainage grant and defective Government Development schemes increasing the Sholapur Municipality's financial burden formed subject matter of a few Municipal resolutions. A lively discussion took place on a resolution moved by our delegate recommending qualifications test for councillors. The proceedings terminated by Sunday evening.

MONEY LENDERS' BILL PASSES 3RD READING

BLASPHEMOUS TEACHING BILL TALKED OUT

LONDON, July 1.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Moneylenders' Bill.

The Blasphemous Teaching of Children Bill was talked out.—Reuter's Special.

(The Moneylenders' Bill, which has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, was a private Bill which passed its Second reading in the Commons on March 4. The Bill provides, among other things, that all moneylenders shall take an excise license annually after obtaining a certificate of character from a Magistrate, and prohibits sending of circulars and compound interest.

The Blasphemous Teaching of Children Bill makes it a punishable crime to teach sedition and blasphemy to children under sixteen years of age. This Bill was brought forward as a move against the establishment of Sunday Schools and the formation of Communist Sectional groups of children. The Bill passed its Second reading in the House of Commons on March 11.)

CORPORATION & SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I crave a little space in your columns for clearing up a misconception that is likely to arise as a result of yesterday's proceedings in the Corporation? The proceedings of the Schools Committee for the month of February were before the Corporation for information only. The members of the Corporation could on such occasions discuss only the matters referred to therein. In the case of the teacher about whom I spoke all that was before the Corporation were the two reports against him in regard to his moral character by the Secretary and the resolution of the Schools Committee referring the matter to their Disciplinary Sub-Committee for enquiry. We were not aware of the result of the enquiry of the Disciplinary Sub-Committee and the action taken thereon by the Schools Committee. It was only after I had spoken it transpired that on the recommendation of the Disciplinary Sub-Committee the Schools Committee had decided to take no action in the matter. My point was that with such evidence as that of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee and also of Dr. Coutino of the Municipal Laboratory the Committee should have taken immediate action instead of referring the matter for enquiry to the Disciplinary Sub-Committee. I further said that as teachers were in the habit of canvassing by seeing members, the Disciplinary Sub-Committee "was likely to be" guided more by outside influences than by the merits of the case. I made this clear on a point of personal explanation after Mr. Motiwala's speech and the President upheld my point.

As regards my reference to the vote of censure, I did not say that I wanted to move any such vote, but all that I said was that in view of the recent incidents it would be better to discuss the conduct of the Schools Committee on a direct vote of censure than to indulge in frequent pin pricks.—Yours etc.

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.

Pedder Road, July 1.

TROUT FISHING.

ATTRACTION FOR ANGLERS IN KASHMERE.

LAHORE June 30.

A noval and striking advertisement has been placed in the window of the new North Western Railway Mail Booking Office adjoining the Civil and Military Gazette Building. This takes the form of a beautifully executed model of the record brown trout from Kashmir. This magnificent fish, weighing 14 1|2 lbs. was caught by Captain Hissamud Din, 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry on July 24th 1924 in the Lower Vringi, on a double hook Peacock Lure, and beat the previous record by the odd half pound. The model has been prepared from the original cast in the possession of Capt. Hissamud Din and is notable for its accuracy of form and the skill with which the colouring has been reproduced. It is the work of M. Bunyad Ali, who was trained at the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, and is therefore of special interest to the Punjab residents.

The purpose of this exhibit is to draw attention to Kashmir and Kulu as holiday centres and to the trout fishing in particular. Even in the Punjab it is not generally realised how well the imported trout have flourished in the neighbouring hills. At the present day it is safe to say that trout fishing is much better and cheaper in the Highlands of India than to the Highlands of Scotland. Outside the Punjab this is even realised and it is understood that it is the intention of the North Western Railway to place replicas of this model in other large centres, where they should prove a striking attraction to anglers and others.—A.P.

DISCONTINUANCE OF INVOCATIONAL SACRIFICES.

COCHIN GOVT. CONDUCTING INQUIRY.

MADRAS, July 2.

The Cochin correspondent of the "Hindu" writes, that in pursuance of the representation made by the Cochin Humanitarian League urging the discontinuance of invocational sacrifices and singing of obscene songs in Bagavathy temples, the Government are conducting an enquiry as to their origin.

They have sent a circular to the various police officers of the State, village panchayats and the high priests of all Hindu temples to submit detailed reports on the subject.—Free Press.

C. P. SETTLEMENT BILL.

TO BE REINTRODUCED IN COUNCIL

NAGPUR, July 2.

The Settlement Bill for the Central Provinces which was thrown out in 1923 will be introduced during the next session in compliance with a resolution passed in the last session for its immediate introduction.

The next session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will commence on Thursday the 4th August.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA SUPPORT INDIA.

MR. GIRI'S RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

GENEVA, June 16.

The International Labour Conference has adopted the resolutions moved Mr. V. V. Giri, the Indian workers' delegate. The five resolutions he had given notice of were, after a discussion in the Select Committee, redrafted into two separate resolutions, and Mr. Giri was supported in his motions by Japan and Australia. The Indian Trade Union Congress will have now to undertake the task of collecting materials and figures to be placed before the Committee of experts which will investigate the problems of forced labour, contract labour and the question of dismissals. The following are the resolutions:—

"The Conference notes the appointment by the Governing Body of a Committee of Experts to enquire into conditions of native labour, and hopes that as the result of the work of the Committee it will be possible to place the questions of forced and indentured labour on the Agenda of the Conference at an early date.

"The Conference requests the Governing Body to draw the special attention of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour to the questions of criminal penalities for breach of labour contract and the protection of the worker against improper dismissal by the employer."

"The Conference calls the attention of members of the Organisation who are responsible for the administration of colonial or mandated territories to the desirability of including in their delegations representatives of the workers in such territories, in particular when questions affecting theri conditions are on the Agenda of the Conference."

"The Conference also draws the attention of those nations which are members of the International Labour Organisations and in which the White people are the ruling class, but in which the natives and the coloured people are either the majority of the population of that country or form a substantial portion of the population, to the desirability of the representatives of the native and coloured workers attending the International Labour Conference as a part of the delegation from those countries."—Free Press (By Mail).

HAS INDIA PROGRESSED?

(Continued from page 6.)

any war and what benefits has India derived to justify this great increase? Professor K. T. Shah has given a very illuminating picture of this National Debt in his book "Sixty Years of Indian Finance"—a book which is full of interesting information. We can hear people on all sides saying that the revenue has increased. But even this has been done at the cost of the consumer because the increase has been in customs duty, postal stamp, salt tax and in other directions. About half the total revenues of India are wholly utilised by the Military Department and whatever increase there is, should go in the shape of interest on this huge debt.

INDIA PAYS HEAVILY ON FOREIGN CAPITAL.

As if these things were not enough, India has huge foreign capital invested in this country on railways, canals and in other industries which may be running to several crores. A large amount of money has to leave the country every year by way of interest and dividends on this capital, not a pie of which will come back to the country or be of any benefit to India. Poor India therefore is getting poorer every day The cost of administration, particularly, of the superior services has gone up, thanks to the advent of the Reforms. The Lee Commission came in handy to help the heaven born service.

(To Be Continued.)

POLITICAL SITUATION NOT GLOOMY.

SIRDAR KHARAK SINGH'S OPTIMISM

LAHORE, July 2.

The Lahore City Congress Committee presented to-night an address to Sardar Kharak Singh, the Akali leader, at a public meeting under the presidency of Pandit Santanam. The address, which was presented in a silver tray, eulogised the services of the Sardar to his community and country.

Replying to the address Sardar Kharak Singh, after thanking the City Congress Committee for the honour they did him, made an appeal for unity among all communities without which, he said, all sacrifices would be in vain.

From certain incidents Sardar Kharak Singh said he had reasons to hope that the Government would release all Gurdwara prisoners soon. He did not consider the political situation gloomy, and exhorted everybody to join the Congress and make it strong.—A. P.

SOME OF

OUR SPECIAL FEATURES

STOCK
LARGE
VARIED
INTERESTING
UNFAILING
UP-to-DATE

OURS THE HOUSE

1. For Scout Literature
2. For Samskrit Books
3. For AstrologicalBooks
4. For New Thought Literature
5. For Books on Health and Hygiene
6. For Education and high class Literature and fiction

PRICES
MODERATE
PROMPT
ATTENTION
GOOD
TERMS FOR
TRADERS

Apply for Price Lists Mentioning Requirements

Our JUBILEE CONVENTION THEOSOPHICAL CATALOGUE

On art paper—in coloured ink—illustrated with Portraits of Leaders with up-to-date supplements

Please send As. 4 in Postage Stamps.
The Catalogue will be sent post paid.

THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, ADYAR, MADRAS.

"COMPLIMENT TO MAHARASHTRA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If Mr. Nimbkar wishes his name to be mentioned, I do not object to do so. Let it hereafter be noted that I do so at his invitation.

Apparently Mr. Nimbkar, who has probably lost sight of my article in the "Chronicle" in support of Dr. Ansari's claim, wishes to know my opinion as to the "fittest leader" in India. I believe Mahatma Gandhi to be the fittest leader. But can we have the same person presiding over the Indian National Congress year after year, so long as he lives? You can see, therefore, that the choice of President of this body for any particular year does not necessarily fall on the "fittest leader." (The case of Lokamanya was an exception).

Mr. Nimbkar does not like to be cornered. The veil may, however, be drawn away and the truth may be told viz that he is keen on having a Maratha as the President of the Madras Session of the Congress. Implying this, Mr. Nimbkar asks me to discuss individuals and hopes to nonplus me. Let me tell Mr. Nimbkar and all others that Maharashtra does not stand for duplimacy, intrigue, kiteflying and trimming. Maharashtra stands for vision, adventure, daring and indifference to fate. "Tilak" possessed those qualities and became the ornament of Maharashtra and the founder of Indian Nationalism which was not shrewd practicalism before 1908 but very dangerous idealism. If anybody has the curiosity to know where you can find the best living representative of Maharashtra, let him go to the Government jails and search for the gentleman named Pandurang Mahadev Bapat.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

June 28.

DEATH OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

GREAT BANKER AND BULLION BROKER.

The death took place just before 8 a.m. on the 11th ultimo of Lord Swaythling, the senior partner of the famous firm of bankers and bullion brokers of Samuel Montagu and Co. Lord Swaythling had been ill for some time, and he died at his London house in Kensington Court.

He was born on December 10, 1869, and succeeded his father, the first Baron Swaythling, in 1911. He was married in 1898 to a daughter of the late Col. A. E. Goldsmid, and had two sons and one daughter. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Stuart Albert Montagu, now in his twenty-eighth year. He was the senior partner of Samuel Montagu and Co., bankers, bill brokers, bullion brokers, and dealers in foreign exchange. There are few more respected houses in the City than "Montagu's." The firm was founded in 1853, and a quarter of a century ago it would have been no exaggeration to say that it possessed almost a monopoly of the foreign exchange business of the City of London. To-day the position has changed. Not that "Montagu's" is less important. Business conditions have changed. The great banks and many other City houses now specialise in foreign exchange, the business in which is too great for any one house to monopolise.

It is still true to say, however, that "Montagu's" still occupies a leading position. It still deals in millions, especially in the bullion market, on which side of its business it was able to render such practical assistance to the Government during the war. "Montagu's," in fact, is just one of those typical City houses continually undertaking vast responsibilities the world over with quiet dignity and unfailing rectitude, but without publicity. The City view may be summed up in the words of a banker yesterday, "Montagu's bills are always sought for; they carry a hallmark."

The new peer's marriage in 1925 to the elder daughter of the late Major Walter Levy, D.S.O., a granddaughter of the first Lord Bearsted, united two of the wealthiest Anglo-Jewish families. Another son, Ewen, is married to a daughter of Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A. The third, Ivor Montague, early this year married Miss Ellen Hellstern, a Brixton typist. The Hon. Joyce Montagu, the late peer's only daughter, recently qualified to earn her own living by taking a course at a secretarial institute.

PANANDIKAR-KHAN MARRIAGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are now in the midst of communal fanaticism on both sides—Hindus and Mahomedans. It is, therefore, that the true significance of Panandikar-Khan marriage, which was solemnised only last week, is lost. From more than one view point, Miss Malini Panandikar ought to be congratulated by true lovers of social reform.

The English Press is silent over this particular case, though the "Chronicle" is giving publicity to the views of men like Dr. Gour. The Muslim Press has maintained a dignified silence, but the Marathi Press has expressed its view, deadly in opposition to the marriage. Not to speak of "Shraddhanand" or "Bhala," even "Kesari" to-day has condemned this incident in the editorial notes.

Truth has got to be spoken, though it be unpalatable to the whole world. I am sure, Miss Panandikar would have been openly congratulated by many, if communal propaganda had not been at its height. She happens to come from one of the most enlightened and foremost families in Maharashtra and is herself a double graduate of the Bombay University. Her position in life seems to have become an additional cause to condemn her in the view of some papers, while some, particularly the "Sandesh," go to the length of asking the Government to dismiss both from the Educational Department.

Half of mankind is under subjection of man. Woman particularly in India is a slave of religion, custom, bourgeois culture and tyranny of man. She has no independence of action. Miss Panandikar rose above all these things inspite of great persuasion and condemnation. She ought to be boldly congratulated on coming successfully out of this ordeal.

The marriage has a political significance too. Mr. Jayakar, in his recent speech at Delhi, suggested inter communal marriages between Hindus and Mahomedans, as a remedy for present evils. Miss Panandikar has set an example and it is for others to follow. If the world is to be happy in future, it will be so on solid economic foundations. All false shackles of religion, tradition, culture must be broken. Though the present example is simply a drop in the ocean, I am sure, things will improve soon.

But a great responsibility lies on the shoulders of Mr. and Mrs. Khan (Miss Panandikar). I have read Mr. Tarkhad's letter in your paper, and I entirely agree with him. Such marriages have proved a great failure in the past. The cause of social reform and the new movement will prosper, if the contracting parties in such marriages show to the world that they are a happy family, successful in life. Otherwise the cause suffers, specially when there is so much prejudice already. Let us trust, good will come out of this marriage. I publicly congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Khan on the bold step they have taken.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Bombay No. 4, June 28.

"PRATAP" PROSCRIBED

2000 COPIES SEIZED BY POLICE.

LAHORE, July 2.

The issue of the "Pratap" dated July 3rd (Sunday edition) published to-day has been proscribed by the Punjab Government and about 2,000 copies were seized by the police.—A. P

Here's the Way to

Dazzling Teeth

That Movies' $100,000 Stars Use and Leading Dentists Urge

SCIENCE has made important discoveries in restoring "off-color" teeth to clear whiteness, and in firming tender gums. One's whole appearance may be quickly changed.

Most tooth ugliness (as to color) now is traced to a film that forms on teeth. You can feel it with your tongue—a slippery sort of coating.

That film absorbs discolorations, breeds bacteria, invites tooth decay and gum troubles. Old-type dentifrices failed to combat it successfully.

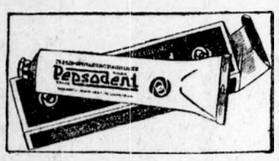
That's why your teeth are now off color. Clear it off, and you'll be amazed at what white teeth you have.

High dental authorities urge a new-type, film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent... different from all others. You feel that film coat go. Beautiful color and high polish come.

Accept Pepsodent test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth



Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

DECISIONS OF BOARD IN BOMBAY MEETING.

SIMLA, June 30.

The main part of the business transacted by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways at its meetings in Bombay early this month, related to the programme of various railways in respect of rolling stock, for 1928-29. This part of the Railway Agents' programme was singled out for an early decision so that orders may be placed in good time to secure the arrival of stock in the year in which it will be wanted. The Committee generally approved of the modifications suggested by the Railway Board in respect of the programme of the various railways.

Among the other subjects dealt with by the committee, an important decision taken was that of approving the construction of the Rohtak-Bhiwani Railway. The project, it is pointed out, was originally mooted by the Punjab Government in 1902. The local Government again suggested its being taken up in 1906 as a famine relief work but the idea was not taken up

The Rohtak-Bhiwani section has, however, been found to be justifiable independent of the other parts of the general scheme and an abstract estimate prepared by the N. W. Railway for its construction estimates the total cost at Rs. 18,89,650, and a return on the outlay of 4.33 per cent. The Financial Commissioner remarks that this calculation is based on the estimated traffic soon after the opening of the line

As the line is justifiable on a remunerative basis the Railway does not wish to call for a guarantee from the Local Government against loss in its working. The construction will be undertaken as soon as a satisfactory settlement in the matter is arrived at with the Southern Punjab and the B. B. and C. I. Railway companies.

FAMINE OFFERS CHEAP LABOUR.

Another proposal sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee is for construction of the Derwaha-Pusad Railway in the Central Provinces. The proposal was strongly recommended by the Central Provinces Government. The line was originally surveyed in 1913-14 but was found to be unremunerative. A recent investigation showed that traffic prospects of the line have considerably improved and according to the estimate prepared by the G. I. P. Railway it will yield a return of about seven per cent on the capital outlay of 26.98 lakhs. The G. I. P. suggested that economy would be effected if construction could be carried out "pari passu" with detailed survey and the C. P. Government have also represented that owing to a partial failure of crop in this part, railway construction would provide employment, and work could be carried out quickly and cheaply.

The Committee was also asked to consider the proposal to build a new Store yard at Belur, as the store yard at Howrah is inadequate for the E. I. R. requirements. The scheme is estimated to cost about 33 lakhs and it is said that a conservative estimate of the savings resulting from the new arrangements is Rs. 1,65,000 per annum. A return of at least 7 per cent. is anticipated. The Committee approved of the proposal.

The Committee endorsed the scheme of the Railway Board regarding metre-gauge bridge over the Irrawady river at Sagainm on the Burma railways.—A. P.

PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

This will be an unique occasion for Poona City, as for the first time an attempt has been made by the Association of School Boards, Bombay Presidency, to formulate their views definitely on certain common affairs regarding Primary Education.

The progress of the Conference has been a very encouraging one as representatives of School Boards even from the remote corners of the Presidency have informed the Working Committee their willingness to participate in the deliberations of the Conference, which will now definitely be presided over by Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M.L.C., B.A., B.Sc., (Western Sind). Principal K. R. Kanitkar, Dr. R. K. Naidu and Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C., are at present very busy in their capacities as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee in enlisting sympathies of persons whose presence in the Conference is quite a necessity from the point of making the same a success. The local Secretaries Messrs. Dikshit, Wagle and Kanitkar are not sparing themselves in any way in the matter of approaching the members of the City and the Suburban Municipalities and the District Local Board, Poona, most of whom have promised to become members of the Reception Committee.

The Kirloskar Theatre has already been fixed as the central convenient place for the Conference. As the programme stands to-day the whole of the morning of the 18th July will be occupied by the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and by the Presidential address. The Subject Committee meets the same day from 3 p.m. onwards. On the 19th July both the morning and noon-time will be made available for adopting the various resolutions that will be proposed by the Subject Committee. It is pleasing to note that the Director of Public Instruction has allowed all the Inspecting Officers the necessary permission to attend the Conference as visitors.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT BOMBAY.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

—RAPID HARDENING—

USE IT AND SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Bombay House, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MR. GINWALA'S RESOLUTIONS FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL.

"This Council recommends to Government that a Committee with a non-official majority may be appointed at an early date to inquire into the problem of unemployment in the Presidency and in Bombay in particular and to suggest ways and means for meeting the said problem."

"This Council recommends to Government that an independent committee of inquiry consisting of non-officials be appointed to inquire into and report upon the soundness or otherwise of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme and to make necessary suggestions for the prosecution, curtailment and modification of the said Scheme."

"This Council recommends to Government that the Development Department chawls at Worli be let out to the textile workers of Bombay at rents which they could fetch at present."

"This Council recommends to Government that transport facilities and adequate police protection be provided for the workers residing at the Development Department chawls at Worli."

"This Council recommends to Government not to maintain a separate department like the Information Bureau and to dissolve the said department at an early date."

"This Council recommends to Government to request the Government of India to expedite the revision of the Meston Settlement concerning the Income-Tax revenue of the Presidency."

"This Council recommends to Government that for the healthy growth of labour and for dealing with labour and industrial problems in the Presidency it is necessary to maintain a separate department for labour as before and that the said department be separated from the department of the Information Bureau."

"This Council recommends to Government that a Commission may be appointed at an early date to inquire into the administration of the Jails in the Bombay Presidency and to suggest ways and means for introducing measures of Jail reforms on the lines pursued in the West and in America."

"This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps for imparting technical and scientific education in Schools and Colleges on a wider scale and to establish Technological and Scientific institutions on modern lines for giving scientific and technical education."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Retrenchment committee with a non-official majority for the purpose of effecting retrenchment in all Government Departments in the Presidency."

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to direct that the suspension ordered in the case of the proposed re-erection of buildings on certain plots in the Depot Lines within the limits of the Karachi Cantonment be withdrawn."

ENDORSEMENT OF DELHI PROPOSALS.

MR. KALE TO MOVE RESOLUTION.

POONA, July 2.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., intends to move in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council a resolution endorsing the Delhi Moslem proposals. His resolution which is understood to have been admitted by the President favours joint electorates with reservation of seats and the redistribution of provincial boundaries, including if necessary, the separation of Sind.—A.P.

HAIR BEAUTY

Thin and Scraggy Hair made abundant, strong and healthy. Dull and lifeless Hair made glossy, smooth and bright. Dandruff prevented and overcome. Greyness and thin places (so frequent in middle life) prevented.

IF you desire healthy, lustrous and luxuriant hair, start using Koko straight away. By the time the first bottle is finished you will have noticed a marked improvement.

Used by Royalty. KOKO FOR THE HAIR *Recommended by Doctors.*

Koko makes thin and scraggy hair abundant, strong and full of life. By feeding the hair roots it brings to the surface all the natural glow and sheen your hair possesses. Koko also prevents and overcomes Dandruff, stops the hair from falling out, retards greyness and prevents thin places. Does not discolour white hair.

Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout the East. Prices in England 1/6, 3/- and 5/6.

USE ALSO KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS.

Importing Agents: WALLACE D. HAWKES AGENCY.

Telegrams: Besmaye, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Rangoon, Colombo. KOKO-MARICOPAS CO. LTD. 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

Culwell Works, (Wolverhampton) Ld.

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY.

Every type, Every size, Every Duty.

Obtainable from all Principal Merchants & Dealers.

Endurance

At work or play, in sickness or in health, endurance counts. The healthful stimulation of

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK LTD.

is just the help you need on the high road to success or recovery. Horlicks is made in a moment with hot or cold water

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

INSIST ON

DUCK BACK (Regtd.) WATERPROOFS

Best by Test

Manufactured by the Largest Waterproof Factory in Asia.

RUBBERPROOFED COATS	Rubberless Chemically Proofed Coats.
"Challenge"—Rs. 6/12, 7/15, 8/4	Duckback Trench— Rs. 25/-
"Universal"—Rs. 10/12.	Duckback Raglen— Rs. 35/-
"Pioneer"—Rs. 11/15.	,, Featherweight— Rs. 40/
"Popular"—Rs. 15/-	
"Derby"—Rs. 20/-	
"Carlton"—Rs. 25/-	

We also manufacture Umbrellas, Tarpaulines, Motorhoods Holdalls, etc.

Write for free large Illustrated Price List.

Waterproof Specialists :—

THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS. (B).

12, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

Factory :—Ballygunge, CALCUTTA.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

ORIGINAL FIRM

Oculists & Opticians

71, Esplanade Road

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. H. The NIZAM of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G.B.E.

H. H. The MAHARAJA of Mysore, G. C. S. I., G.B.E.

H. H. The NAWAB of Rampur, G. C. S. I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

YOUR TELEPHONE

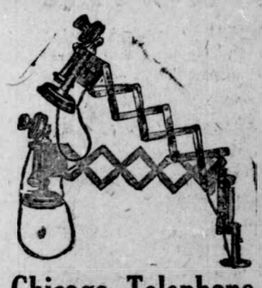
Make the most of it.

Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.

Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.

Impossible ! NO.

The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.



Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,

175, Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box No 459, BOMBAY,

Telegrams: "Chiphone." Telephone No. "24963".

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* It is a Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts

Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !
Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Re. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

Jet. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to :— SWAN HOUSE
P. B. 508, P. T. MADRAS.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (O), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA
WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGARI AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT.

AMONG the priceless teachings that may be found in the great Hindu Epic of the Mahabharata there is none so rare and precious as this—The Bhagavad-Gita. Innumerable translations of this great classic have appeared since the days of Warren Hastings, but Mrs. Besant's rendering is designed to preserve the spirit of the original, especially its deeply devotional tone, while at the same time it gives an accurate translation reflecting the strength and terseness of the Sanskrit. Ninety-five thousand copies of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold and now another ten thousand copies of this astonishingly cheap book are issued for the benefit of the public. The text of the slokas is printed in Devanagari.

SIXTH EDITION.

Price per copy, Annas Four. (Foreign 6 d.)
Price of a single copy by V.P.P. is 7 (Seven) as.
Two copies, 12 as. Three copies. Re. 1-1a
Four copies, Re. 1-6 as.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, G. T., Madras

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Mad

That Ulcerated Leg
will heal up when the blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes :—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

THE : : : : :
ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY : :
CHRONICLE :

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMA
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 3/3
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA

...rom Algeria, in Northern Africa, comes the wonderful Natural Water which makes Icilma Cream perfect.

The Fountain of Beauty

The Icilma Water which Icilma, alone among face creams contains, comes from a natural spring in Northern Africa, renowned far and wide as a very Fountain of Beauty. In Icilma Cream ingredients of the most perfect purity are wrought to a fairy-like lightness by a special process known to no other manufacturer. It takes nine times as long to produce this delicate anti-grease cream as it does to make an ordinary heavy cream ; and it is just this extra care and trouble that makes Icilma the daintiest face cream in existence.

You should always use Icilma Cream to protect your complexion—the dust and hot sun of India call for its soothing touch on the skin.

CREAM
In beautiful new jade-coloured jars.
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions, and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

GROSSMITH'S
Wana-Ranee
Perfume of Ceylon

Lovers of sweet scents describe WANA-RANEE as a dream of Oriental fragrance—an exquisite creation of indefinable charm. It has a wonderful fascination of its own, which lingers in the air long after use.

WANA-RANEE VANISHING CREAM.

The perfect Face Cream for preserving the beauty of youth. Use it daily with the dainty and invisible Wana-Ranee Face Powder as a constant protection against redness and sunburn.

You will also like Wana-Ranee Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors:
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Sore Blistered Feet

SOOTHED AND HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

To all sufferers from sore, blistered, inflamed and tired feet, Zam-Buk is a real boon.

After bathing the feet in lukewarm water, rub Zam-Buk freely into the soles, insteps and toes. The refined herbal essences in Zam-Buk soak down the tiny pores, thus healing from below. Raw, chafed and tender skin is quickly soothed purified and strengthened by Zam-Buk ; hard growths and callousies on the feet are softened and peel away, while the pain of corns and bunions soon disappears.

Zam-Buk cures hot swollen sweating feet and galled toes, and *grows strong healthy skin* in a wonderful way.

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Re. One per box, or Rs. 24 (family size). All medicine vendors. Agents :— Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta ; Kemp & Co., Bombay ; Dadha & Co., Madras ; Shahani & Co., Karachi.

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription : Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 516), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.